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WITHOUT A "CHARACTER."

A GIRL MAY EASILY GET "THE COMFORTS OF A HOME" IN THE COUNTRY.

Pleasing Adventures of a "Tribune" Reporter at the Home of Mr. Mills in Millsdale, Will County—Treated Like a Member of the Family—A Sunday Picnic and a Monday Padding—Thanks to Mrs. Pauline Reiss "The Tribune" Reporter Gets a Really Good Place.

Before consigning myself to the untender mercies of Mrs. Frances Colm for a day (according to my agreement noticed yesterday) I concluded to recuperate my exhausted faculties by migrating to other intelligence offices—"What's in a name?" The "intelligence" that premeates most of them would be repudiated by a piece of self-respecting red tape.

By this time I was feeling rather dilapidated morally and wondered if my lack of "character" would carry me as far on my journeys in life as the Wabash avenue car. If it would I fully intended to interview Mrs. Pauline Reiss at 1463 Michigan avenue on the probability of my finding employment among her numerous patrons.

MRS. PAULINE REISS' OFFICE.

Quite a Model in Its Way—An Employer at Last.

Mrs. Reiss proved to be both an honor and an ornament to her sex. She had a comfortable office in the front basement of a well-appointed house. Everything was neat as a new pin, and she answered the bell herself. She was of ample proportions, and when she planted her hands on her hips and squared her shoulders the passage was effectually blocked. If she had been one of the children of Israel at the time of the flight from Egypt, I have no doubt she could have kept back Pharoah's army.

"Can I see Mrs. Reiss?" I asked.

"Well, I s'pose you can. There are fifteen or twenty Mrs. Reiss'. Which one will you have?" she replied, as if prepared to try any one or all of them out to order. Afterward I discovered that this representative of a numerous and distinguished family did not lack resources.

As to which one I would take, I expressed a preference for the Mrs. Reiss who kept the employment agency (on the half-shell).

"I guess you're after me. Come in." I went in and sat down.

"You want work?" said Mrs. Reiss, with rare discrimination.

"Yes'm."

"What can you do—cook, wash, iron, scrub?"

"I can do all kinds of housework, but am not strong. I would like light work of some kind."

"Any character?"

"No, ma'am," I answered meekly and with a sinking heart. "I don't know anybody here. I came from Marinette, Wis., and people there know I am a good girl and can work."

"Well, it isn't any use. Most people want hard work done. Perhaps if you come in to-morrow some one will want a nurse girl."

I got up disconsolately and was reaching to shake the dust of Mrs. Reiss' establishment off my weary feet, when there came a ring at the door-bell.

"Sit down," said Mrs. Reiss, authoritatively. "There is a gentleman now. Perhaps he wants a girl."

I sat down, and presently Mrs. Reiss ushered in her gentleman and invited him to look me over. As this was the first time I had been so inspected, I wondered if I would be asked to show my teeth.

"Here's a girl may be you'd like. She's a good girl (!) and knows how to work." O, Mrs. Reiss, was it kindness of heart or did you want a fee that prompted you to say that?

"Would you like to go the country?" asked a kindly voice. "It is lonely. We have had a good deal of trouble to get a girl to stay on that account, and I want you to think if you would like it. You would get $2.50 a week and a good home. That is not so much as you could get in the city, but you would have harder work and would not be treated so well."

"Yes, but in town she could go traipsing through the streets at nights and mash mashes. I know 'em," said Mrs. Reiss. "They all do that way, when they could go into the country to quiet homes, behave themselves, and be thought something of, but they won't do it."

"I don't care about that, and had rather go to the country," I answered. "But I have no references here."

"Well, I haven't either," responded the gentleman. "I guess you are taking more risk than I am to go with me."

NO REFERENCES ON EITHER SIDE.

Mr. Mills of Millsdale Kindly Grasps the Situation.

I fairly gasped at this reversal of the established order of things. Was civilization a failure in his section or were traditions played out? My resolution to go with him was taken suddenly.

How many times has the fact that thousands of just such places as this was represented to be await girls who will go to the country been insisted on in the press? Why should not such assertions be proved or disproved by accepting the first chance offer that came in the way? If country living had been properly understood, then what a godsend to poor, homeless, struggling girlhood to know through some one's practical experience that it was so. There are thousands of girls compelled to work in this way who are refined, sensitive, who shrink from contact with the rough class of girls they have to meet in the city; whose natures are cramped and oppressed by service [illegible]red, unsympathetic treatment, and [illegible] opportunities. For the sake of the[illegible] the hope of finding a solution of [illegible]uestion for them, I would go into the country. If all was not right then I would warn them. But this first random chance should be put to the test.

"I could satisfy you as to my character and position here if it were not after business hours," continued the gentleman. "Here is my railroad pass, that may guarantee me." He showed a pass to Mr. Thomas C. Mills of Millsdale on the Santa Fé Road. C. Mr. Mills of Millsdale, were you so guileless? Didn't you know that the biggest scoundrel on earth can get a pass over everything but through the "pearly gates"? But I did not need that reassurance and Mrs. Reiss was effusive. She pocketed a dollar from Mr. Mills' plethoric purse and absorbed 25 cents from my poor little pocketbook and beamed on every one over her comfortable little fee.

"If you could go out to-night," said Mr. Mills, "I should be much obliged. Meet me at the Santa Fé depot at 6:30. I don't know when the train is [illegible]

changing the time, and we don't want to get left."

O, no, Mr. Mills, we don't want to get left, and considering that the train in question started at 10:30 it was likely that only one of us would get left in any case. But of course I knew nothing about time-tables, and left it all to Mr. Mills of Millsdale; 8:30 would find me at the Santa Fé depot at Mr. Mills' service.

Parting with this understanding I went home, fortified myself with a good dinner, got on my servant girl clothing again, called a cab, and was driven to State street. Thence I walked to the station, dragging a heavy valise. Directly behind me sauntered a muscular young man in an elegant get up. By some coincidence he also was going to Millsdale, but what did a poor servant girl know about that.

It was 8:30. I sat looking nervous and frightened when Mr. Mills came in. He was a big man and could have tucked me into his vest pocket comfortably. When he took his hat off he revealed a "dome of thought" that extended a good ways back. He wore good clothes and stroked a mustache and goatee. He looked indulgent, and was a gentleman—every inch of him.

WAITING FOR A SAIL.

Two Hours' Conversation with a New Employer Before the Train Starts.

"The train doesn't go until 10:30," he remarked. "What shall we do with two hours?"

"O, I don't know," I said timidly.

"I thought that you wouldn't come; that perhaps you'd be afraid to come."

"No; I never thought of that. Why should I be afraid?"

"Well, you see some girls have been taken out of the city to bad places, and you had no reason to trust me. Didn't you see an account of it in the papers?"

"No, sir; I just came from Marinette. My name is Nellie Smith."

"Well, you mustn't trust every one."

Guileless Mr. Mills, if you had but known that the young man at the newsstand smoking a cigar and turning over novels was also going to Millsdale I wonder if you would have made that remark.

"I told Mrs. Reiss after you left that I feared you wouldn't come, and that perhaps you ought not to come. She said if you were a good girl you could go anywhere and come to no harm. I thought to myself: 'Old lady, you don't know much of the world.'"

"Would there be danger? I wouldn't have thought much about it. My mother says I am pretty green."

"Well, I guess you are," said Mr. Mills comfortingly.

The time began to grow tedious, so we took a stroll up State street, stopped at some fruit stands, and my escort proceeded to deliver certain packages over to my tender mercies. In my proper character it wouldn't have been safe to intrust me with them. By 10 o'clock we got back to the depot and boarded the train.

The conductor came in presently, slapped my genial escort on the back, and said: "Hello, Mills, so you got somebody. See here, old man, this needs looking into, your bringing a pretty girl down from Chicago to that lonesome place. It's a good place to save money; you couldn't spend any if you had it," he added, to me.

After the train had started Mr. Mills took himself off to the smoking-car and the conductor came and sat down by me.

"THERE IS A MYSTERY HERE."

The Conductor Knew It and Couldn't Be Fooled.

"See here, there is some mystery about this. I saw Mills today and he said he was looking for a girl to do their housework; so when I saw you I knew what was up. Excuse me, but you don't look like that kind of a girl; you are genteel and too well educated to do that kind of work. Isn't there a mystery?"

"I don't see why there should be a mystery. I have got to earn my own living and prefer to do it in this way. In town I should have to work too hard, could not choose my company, and would not be respected by the family, likely."

"Yes, but you could be a saleslady or lady clerk in an office."

"Thank you. I had rather be a scrub-lady."

"You're guying me. Take my advice and don't bury yourself in Millsdale. I think you will be coming back in a few days. Don't go to an intelligence office. If you come up on my train or send word to me I can get you into one of the big stores. Here is my card."

I took it and discovered my friend to be Mr. A. E. Sayre of No. 7 Hubbard court, Chicago. He evidently believed me now, and was all distress at my persistency in burying my talents at Millsdale. I resolved then and there that Mr. A. E. Sayre should receive a copy of this issue of THE TRIBUNE, which would solve the mystery of Millsdale, in which "Nellie, or only a working girl," figured as a heroine.

There are such men who will believe in a person and her abilities and good intentions even when circumstances and appearances are against her. I was glad to have met this one. In all my experiences of the last few days there was not one person to discover that I was better than I seemed but this Mr. Sayre. Mr. Mills was kind and courteous, but he took me seriously with no protest.

Before leaving me the conductor said: "This Mills is all right. You are in good hands. But I think you can do work where you will be in a better position."

"Yes, to stand all day in a shop or write in an office," perched like a crow on a three-legged stool"; get $7 a week for my services, my ladylike manners, my intelligence, pay $5 for board, 60 cents for car fare, and dress extravagantly for the rest. If it is just the same to you, my gallant friend, I prefer this alternative. That is what I thought to myself.

Presently Mr. Mills came back and I made some remark which caused him to open his eyes.

"Why, you must have traveled," he exclaimed.

"Yes, I used to a good deal; my pa was a conductor and he took me everywhere."

"Where is he now?"

"Dead. He died last year." Poor papa, I had to kill him in the second chapter to preserve the unities.

"O, that accounts for your wanting to work out. Didn't he give you a good education?"

"He died before I got through. I wanted to be a teacher."

"Well, we want a girl who is ladylike and intelligent, to be more of a companion to Mrs. Mills and the children. You will be treated like one of the family."

Now, that was something like the advantages of the country announced in the prospectus.

The train clanged through Joliet, the country spun past, and presently we stopped at a station, Millsdale. I blundered off onto a platform, with a deadly grip on a paper bag of peaches, and the train pulled out. Another passenger got off, but Mr. Mills was absorbed in his packages and did not observe him. My guardian, doubtless, spent the night from 1 o'clock till 5 kicking his heels against the station after satisfying himself of my safety.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF MILLSDALE.

Nothing but a Station and a Katydid and a Chirruping Tree Toad.

There was literally nothing but the station; not a house in sight! A full moon lighted up the landscape and threw the fields in the shadow of the surrounding woods. After the roar of the train had died out the "still voices" of nature were heard. A katydid contradicted her mate incessantly, a tree toad chirruped like a cricket, and the leaves rustled like a cadence to the music.

We struck off through a footpath across a field. It was bordered with weeds, the catnip, pennyroyal, and the running primrose, and all aromatic herbs. The dew lay heavily and sheeted the fields with a silver mist where the moonlight lay broadly on them. I took in a big breath of air. It was cool dew and sweet, and scented by the smell of fields and wood. Whatever came of it my lungs were grateful for their holiday. The house was large and white, with green shutters, but did not look the typical farmhouse. It was old, as I afterwards learned had been well built forty years ago by Mr. Mills' father. It was surrounded by trees and old fashioned garden shrubs, with large barns and other outbuildings scattered over a good deal of ground with a generous appreciation. One could play with dumbbells there without having to go to the roof.

The door was opened and we went in. A lady of a rather stately bearing met us with a lamp.

"This is Mrs. Mills, Miss Smith. I brought her down to see if she would like to stay with us," said Mr. Mills to his wife.

"I expect she would like to go to bed now," she answered. As it was 1 o'clock, I agreed and was conducted to the stairway and directed to a room above.

NELLIE SMITH'S BEDROOM.

So this was mine—this room, the like of which no city servant girl ever possessed! It was small, but spotlessly white and clean. Muslin curtains with fluted ruffles were draped at the windows; the bed was white, with the most generous pillows. An artistic ingrain carpet was on the floor, an easy chair stood in a corner, and all toilet articles were provided, with a generous array of towels on a rack. In my prayers that night I thanked God for having led me into such pleasant ways. The windows were up and the sound and silence came in with a sweet dewy coolness as if from green pastures and still waters. I slept as I have not slept for months.

It was broad daylight when I was awakened by being touched. Mrs. Mills was standing by the bed smiling. "I beg your pardon for coming in, but I could not waken you at the door."

She begged a servant girl's pardon for invading her privacy! Well!

"Breakfast is ready. I knew you would be tired and let you sleep."

She left the room and I tumbled into some clothes and got myself down-stairs. They were waiting for me. Mr. Mills put two children of 4 and 6 into high chairs and asked me to occupy a certain seat. So I was to eat with the family!

If you gasp and find it hard to believe all that happened to me there as a servant girl it will be no wonder. I felt in a dream myself. Perhaps they paid me more attention at first to make me feel at home, but I felt like a guest. Indeed, I have been a guest in city and country where no such delicate consideration was shown me here as a servant girl.

At the table I was served first. The fare was simple, but well prepared and abundant. There was Mocha with cream, and such cream, as thick as thieves. The butter was delicious and almost smelled of sweet grass. There was fine white linen, silver, china, and glass all of the most simple and elegant description. And there was conversation. I replied in monosyllables for fear they might think me presuming, but was drawn into the talk and listened to with flattering attention. I saw that I could act my natural self. Every one was merry and bright, and we lingered over the breakfast table an hour, as it was Sunday, and Mr. Mills did not have to go to the store and post-office he kept at the station, so it was 9 o'clock when we got up.

I washed the dishes and went with Mrs. Mills to the cellar to skim the milk. The cows were all milked and butter made by a neighbor woman, and this duty was the only one in the dairy department that would be required of me.

IN THE MILK CELLAR AND DAIRY.

Did you ever go into a milk cellar in the country? There is nothing like it to impress the generosity of living on one as that. There were row upon row of shining shallow pans, each with a yellow blanket of cream; jars of butter, shelves of fruit, bins of vegetables, everything fresh and in such abundance that you wonder why any one ever goes hungry.

Afterwards we went over the house to learn where things were placed. There were nine or ten rooms, all in perfect order. Brussels and ingrain carpets covered every foot of the floor space, paint and paper were clean, and no room required to be swept but the kitchen.

Then Mrs. Mills took one of the children and I the other for their bath. They were pretty, affectionate, well bred children, and when they had got into blue zephyr Gretchen dresses held up clean lips to be kissed quite as if that were on the regular program.

A WALK IN THE COUNTRY.

Pleasures of a Servant on a Sunday in Millsdale.

When I came down from my own room an hour later both children were clamorous for a walk and Mrs. Mills suggested the river just below—the Desplaines River, not a hundred yards from the house. We went through an old orchard, perched on a reaper, under a tree, gathered golden rod, purple asters, and star-eyed oxalis into a bouquet, and then went on to the shore.

The river just here is shallow but has a swift current. Spring Creek flows into it opposite where we stood, all its banks a mass of bloom and foliage. The wild touch-me-not, the wild cucumber, evening primrose, goldenrod, black-eyed Susans, and oxalis grew profusely everywhere. We spent an hour, the children and I, on the banks; then went back to the house to get dinner.

A lady visitor had come, and as I entered the sitting-room Mrs. Mills introduced me. With my clumsy goldenrod and asters I was longing for a certain olive and gold Japanese jar to put them in. Mrs. Mills looked at the flowers with an artist's eye and brought a cream colored majolica pitcher decorated with pink hawthorn to put them in. It was better than my jar.

At dinner I expected the presence of guests would make a difference, but it did not. A young man who was present talked to me quite as an equal, as did the others.

After dinner the whole long, golden afternoon was before me. I could have gone to my room to write and to get back to my identity; but no, this was a holiday, and that would be work. I almost forgot at times that I was anything else than what I seemed. We sat in a boat moored on the shore, picked flowers, laughed and talked, and skipped stones clear across the river, the young gentleman aforesaid proving dexterous. He had three miles to row up the river, and it was late, but he hoped to be down again and take me boat-riding.

What would prevent it? It seemed as if I should always be there, and that it would always be afternoon. The world had stopped; the sin and shame and hardships and misunderstandings and suspicion and grimy, besmirching smoke of city life were forever behind me. My chevalier pulled away, and I stood watching him until he turned a bend in the river, like the Lady of Shallot watching Lancelot. The spell was on me; but it was a blessing not a curse. The sun sunk in a golden glory over the water, and taking two tired little children by the hand I took them back to the house.

FROM SUPPER TO BED-TIME.

Bread and Milk Sunday Nights—Canvassing the Situation.

I went to Mrs. Mills for directions for supper.

"We have just bread and milk Sunday evenings. There ought to be one meal in the week that doesn't compel a girl to roast over a stove. There is bread and butter, fruit, and cake also."

"Perhaps Mr. Mills would like something hot."

"He will just have to do without it then," she said, laughing. "If you want anything else please prepare it, but not for us."

I to be consulted! A servant girl told to get for herself what the family did not have! Well, I ate bread and butter and bread and milk. I consumed quantities of both, and never ate anything so good in my life.

When the babies were put to bed Mrs. Mills and I had a long conversation, just as any two ladies might talk. We spoke of politics, science, religion, domestic economy, and half a dozen current topics.

"Will you tell me your given name, please?" Mrs. Mills asked, and when I had complied said: "Thank you. It seems so much more friendly. You seem so intelligent and well-bred that I can make a friend of you. It is a little isolated here, and it is so hard to have to live with some one in the house who hasn't an idea in her head nor a sympathetic feeling in her heart. I hope you will like it and will stay."

Dear Mrs. Mills, how my heart reproached me at that instant. But I hoped that her beautiful character would help other girls to see how they could be treated in the generous country instead of staying in a sordid town.

"I wonder more girls like you do not come to good families. There is surely no degradation in 'working out,' as they call it, and the girls who clerk in stores or work in factories fairly make my heart ache, they are so jaded and disheartened. There are hundreds of ladies in country homes who would be glad of intelligent companionable help, and they can't get it. I hope you will like it and will stay. We will try to make you happy, and if you do not get lonesome it will be pleasant all around. You see about what the work is."

At that moment I was Nellie Smith comfortable and happy. If I had been really her, with her prospects and limitations, I should have blessed the good ship of fate that brought me into this harem of rest. It was difficult to remember that I was not she. I had found only delightful rest and peace all that long summer day, and could say with a grateful heart that I could be happy and contented there if anywhere in the world.

A PRACTICAL TEST OF CONFIDENCE.

At bed-time Mrs. Mills spoke of the hour she wished me to have breakfast. They would call me. Then an idea came into my mind to get a practical test as to whether her confidence in me was genuine or only polite and assumed.

It was with a heart beating with fear—fear that she would fail this test—that I said: "If I had a timepiece in my room I need not trouble you to call me. Perhaps Mr. Mills would allow me to use his watch."

"O, yes. I'll go and get it."

She left me on the stairs in the dark. She was a long time away and I began to think her husband's larger experience would have suspicions. Presently she came back laughing.

"Did you think I was trying to make it?"

She gave me a watch, her own, which on examination in my own room proved to be a dainty, beautifully chased timepiece of the best workmanship. What further proof could they have given? Some tears actually came to my eyes. I placed it under my pillow and kept it there all night.

MONDAY'S WORK FAIRLY BEGUN.

Putting the House in Order—But the Washing Postponed.

At half-past 5 I came down-stairs, dressed the children, and got breakfast. There was more work to do than Sunday, but the washing was put off until Tuesday to get the house in order. Ah, treacherous me! My conscience reproaches me yet for that deceitful excuse!

Mrs. Mills' sister came to spend the day Monday, and I resolved, as it was all I could ever do for them in appreciation of their kindness, to prepare a little dinner they would all remember. So I put all my culinary knowledge to the test and spared no pains or skill to do the best I could.

It must have been a success from the heartiness with which they discussed it. The pudding especially won unqualified praise. I believe I promised to make it as often as it was desired, and for this reason Mrs. Mills did not ask for a recipe. I owe that much to her, so here are directions for making it:

Pare and divide four large apples into eighths and put them into a pudding dish. Cream, one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, and the yolks of three eggs. Spread this over the apples and bake forty-five minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, lay on the pudding, and return to the oven to brown.

This is nectar and ambrosia.

Well, that dinner came to an end; the dishes were washed, the floor swept, and then I asked permission to come to Chicago on the afternoon train to attend to getting my baggage down, promising to return the same night.

ON THE WAY HOME.

What One Girl Can Do Others Can Do—Homes in the Country.

After arriving in the city, to ease my conscience, I proceeded, in the character of a friend of Mrs. Mills, to visit Mrs. Reiss to secure another girl in my place to go to Millsdale. She met me at the door. I was dressed differently and talked with the easy self-possessed air of a lady who has a good deal to say for herself.

Mrs. Reiss did not recognize me. I was differently dressed.

"You sent a girl down to Millsdale with a Mr. Mills Saturday, did you not?"

"Yes, I did. What's the matter?"

"O, nothing. Only the girl left this morning, and they sent me to secure them another."

"Well, I didn't think she would stay. She was a good-for-nothing, trifling thing, anyhow. She said she wasn't strong, but I guess she was lazy."

"Very likely; most of them are. That is a good home for somebody."

"Couldn't I see that by the man. He was as nice as he could be, and there that trifling girl didn't know when she was bettering herself."

I described the home of Mrs. Mills in glowing terms and begged Mrs. Reiss to send some one who could appreciate it.

I wish that one of the many women who applied to Mrs. Starrett could have got the place. It seems incredible it should be so difficult for such a family to find good help, when girls and women whose souls and bodies are starving are waiting by the hundreds in the cities hoping, longing, and despairing of ever finding such a home.

NORA MARKS.

THEIR WORK NEVER DONE

LABORING PEOPLE PUT IN THEIR SPARE TIME WALKING HOME.

All Because of Yerkes' Shameful Street-Car Accommodations in the Southwestern Part of the City—Filthy Condition of the West Twelfth Street Line—How Travel to a Beautiful Park Is Made Disgusting—Retarding Property Values—An Elevated Road Needed.

Agitators, politicians, and so-called economists and philanthropists have been wearing the patience of the people of Chicago and wasting whatever energy they may have possessed for years preaching the advantages of the eight-hour system, the blessings of needed rest which it would confer on the industrial people, and drawing glowing pictures of its beneficent general results. While those persons have been talking and working themselves into fine and eloquent frenzy about what they were to accomplish some time before the hallelujah period of millen-

THE WEST SIDE TERROR.

nium, a corporation, enjoying valuable franchises obtained from elected representatives of the people without compensation as far as the people know and are concerned, has been stealthily and steadily adding on the average an hour each day to the period of toil of thousands and tens of thousands of working men and women, youths, and young girls. The corporation in question is the West Chicago Street-Car Company, of which Mr. Yerkes is the head, front, and moving spirit. The facts bear out the assertion here made. An honest investigation of them will satisfy the most skeptical. The street-car accommodations offered by the Yerkes company to the people of those sections of the West Division where the working masses mostly reside are so disgracefully and shamefully inadequate that tens of thousands are compelled every day of the year, fair weather or foul, in the biting frost or the blistering sun, to walk to and from the places of their daily employment.

OUT ON WEST TWELFTH STREET.

The West Twelfth street portion of the district is probably the worst off. The street-cars are worse than those on Milwaukee avenue. They are far dirtier. More of the box, or coffin cars, as they are called, are used in this section than on any other line of the West Division in proportion to the whole number used. It would be difficult to conceive more uncomfortable conveyances. The Black Maria has many advantages in comparison. It is clean. The springs are good, and the horses are capable of a fair pace. The box-cars of the Twelfth street line are filthy and doubtless infectious. The windows were not washed since the cars were made. They are coated with muck, tobacco juice, mud, and other defiling stuff. When it rains the decompound emits a sickening odor. Under the seats and on the floors are ends of cigars, dregs of tobacco, and apple-cores in various stages of decomposition. The seats and backs of the seats are covered with dirt of a waxy consistency, black and disgusting. The tracks have not been repaired since Yerkes got control of the road. There has not been a new car placed on the line since, nor an additional old car for over three years. The horses are worn out, limping, wind-broken, old scarecrows. It is stated on excellent authority that there have been no horses bought for this line or the other southwestern one for two years. The tracks are out of repair, and the cars go jigetty-jog, jigetty-jog, jigetty-jog.

The open cars are only in a slight degree worse than the closed ones. When it is moist the waxy filth on the seats becomes semi-fluid, and the passengers bear away a great portion of it on their clothing. Otherwise the incrustations would be an inch thick. The springs of the cars have long ago lost their elasticity and are now but old iron, rusted and ricketty. But even of those old dingy traps there are not enough—no, not half enough—to accommodate those who seek to ride in them.

THEY ARE COMPELLED TO WALK.

Working men and women, young boys, and girls of tender age are compelled because of lack of accommodation morning and evening to walk to their places of employment from their homes and back to those homes again, a distance both ways of from six to eight miles—entailing an hour's additional labor on those people—and they accomplish the journey in less time frequently than do the Yerkes boxes. A large percentage of them waste many minutes in the vain attempt to get a car. But they soon learn from experience, and trust to luck or accident to get a seat, being prepared to make the journey when necessary. From 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock, often until 9 o'clock, in the morning the cars are jammed, packed, and swarmed. It is a marvel how the conductor manages to collect all the fares, but he generally does. His body must have something in common with the eel or he could not wriggle his way through the crowds of passengers as he does. Let any one stand at the corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street any evening between 5:30 and 6:30 and watch the conductor as he swings himself around the men and maidens who hang on to the sides and platforms of the car to get at the half-dime, and he will not be surprised that Chicago has a great reputation as an athletic city or that it contributes so many base-ball players, club swingers, and minstrel show gymnasts to the world. Most of them receive their education, it may be presumed, on Yerkes' lines. It may not be comfortable for the people, but they must grin and bear it. Many of them—those who live beyond the Ogden avenue junction—would willingly bear it longer if they got a chance. But Yerkes' men manage to add to their misery. Neither the Ogden avenue nor the Twelfth street cars make through trips on week days. They stop and turn round at the car barns on Ogden avenue. Those passengers going further are given transfer tickets as far as Kedzie avenue on the Ogden avenue extension line. Three closed coffin-boxes are provided to accommodate the "transfers," who have to wait on an average about twelve minutes either in the open air of a boiling sun at this season or in a transfer shed placed along the curbstone. This shed is a counterpart of the closed cars. It is almost equally filthy and uncomfortable. In moist weather it is unbearable. It has not been swept out since it was erected.

HOW PICNICKERS GET TO DOUGLAS PARK.

There is nowadays nearly always a crowd of picnickers for Douglas Park. In the evening there is a perfect scramble. The "transfers" from the Ogden avenue and Twelfth street cars go blocks to meet the boxes on their return trip in order to get sitting or standing room or hanging-on room. Failing, they have to walk, which is what more than half of them do. The Yerkes management have been remonstrated with by the people of the locality. But to no purpose. The Aldermanic election turned last spring on the question of securing better facilities. All the Aldermanic candidates pledged themselves on the subject. They would bring Yerkes to time, they said. The two Aldermen that were elected, Nohe and Wallner, have waited on Superintendent Parsons. He paid no attention to their representations. The facilities now are less than they were four years ago, though the population to be accommodated has increased in the meantime about 10,000, and would have increased 30,000 were the street-car accommodations what they ought to be.

Mr. James K. Hogan, who was Assistant Superintendent of the West Side lines when under the management of Mr. Russell Jones, said yesterday: "When I was in charge of the West Side lines we ran all our Twelfth street and Ogden avenue cars the entire length of the line, to California avenue. We ran on the same schedule that obtains now in the portions of the lines between the barns and down-town. We found no difficulty in that. The conductors and drivers were satisfied. The horses were fed and could stand it. There is no reasonable excuse for taking off the through trippers. It is an outrage on the public. Since I left the employment of the West Side company there has not been a new car put on the Twelfth street or Ogden avenue line nor a fresh horse, I believe. The tracks have not been repaired since then. The whole stock of the road has been run down, and for a purpose, I believe. It is perfectly scandalous the way they treat people of the West Side Sunday. Douglas Park is the favorite breathing and resting place of the residents of the Southwestern section Sunday. It is reached only over the Twelfth street and Ogden avenue lines. The cars are run through that day to California avenue, the eastern entrance of the park. There are not enough to accommodate one-fifth of the people. I have seen women with children in their arms obliged to trudge their way from the park to their homes in the Nineteenth and Seventh and Eighth Wards because they could not get seats in returning cars. It is perfectly sickening and barbarous. It is almost as bad Saturday evenings during the half holiday season. The company does not run the cars through even on those afternoons, though it has been requested to do so. The result of this is that the people of the West Side seek the South Side parks, though they continue to pay taxes for the maintenance of the West Side parks. Property is almost unsalable in our vicinity. Rents are low, and there is general stagnation. This is one of the beauties of the Yerkes system. And yet if he were more accommodating he would make more money. I state this as the result of my experience."

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF THE ACCOMMODATIONS.

Mr. Kirk Eastman, who represents the district in the Legislature, is Superintendent of Amusements and General Caterer at Douglas Park. He is of course anxious to have as large a crowd as well accommodated as possible, and has taken some interest in the matter of street car facility. The park over which he presides is one of the prettiest in America—a thing of beauty, with its numerous shady nooks, wide lawns, and accommodating bowers of bliss—coverts for chaste affection and tender intercourse. It is no wonder that it is sought by the youth and maiden of the West Side despite the Yerkes obstructions. Mr. Eastman sought to remove those obstructions, and with that end wailed on Yerkes' man, Parsons.

"I asked him," said Mr. Eastman, "to put on through trippers Saturday afternoons at least, and to increase the number of 'transfers' during the week days—to take off the dog traps that he runs now and place some decent cars on the line. It was to no purpose. He said he could not do that and make schedule time down-town. I told him he ought to increase his accommodations, that there had been no additional cars on the line since he took hold, while the population to be accommodated had greatly increased and would increase even to a greater extent than during the last years if he would only make an effort to meet it. No response," said Mr. Eastman. "The fact is," he continued, "the management is permitting the stock and tracks to run down preparatory to cabbing the roads. They use horses on the lines at night now that they would not dare to run down during the daytime lest the drivers might be arrested by the

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE CAR AT 6:30 P. M.

Humane Society. It takes an hour to get down town from here. You can get into Chicago as quickly from Joliet, Highland Park, or Downer's Grove—places outside Cook County. It is infernal and disgraceful. We are dying for the elevated road. The property-owners out here have all signed for the Ogden avenue elevated line. This is the only relief. Of course property interests suffer. One would suppose that lots in the vicinity of this beautiful park would sell readily and that houses could be easily rented. This is not so. Yerkes' street car system is the blight of our section."

From others it was learned that numerous parties intending to visit Douglas Park have turned back on reaching the transfer house on account of the impossibility of procuring seats or standing room in the transfer cars. The Park Commissioners have complained on this score. But their complaints passed as the idle wind by the unruffled Yerkes and the silent Parsons.

President Thompson of the West Park Board says: "It is disgraceful, but what can we do."

Commissioner McGrath says: "The accommodations could not be much worse. But there is no help except hope. The hope is the elevated road."

An interesting fact was stated by a conductor in reference to the new management, which is in line with the general parsimony observed since Yerkes took hold. "I don't wonder that there are complaints of our funereal pace, as it is called. The horses are only half fed. The feed is now measured out to the poor beasts in little boxes. Every horse is supposed to have the same well-regulated appetite. The fact is that some of the horses are half starved. It tells in their work, of course. Some of the horses we are working now ought to be in some horse hospital."

But enough has been said to show why the Douglas Park section, which ought to be the home of workingmen, is a comparative wilderness.

LIFE IN A GREAT CITY.

EVENTS OF THE DAY OBSERVED BY "THE TRIBUNE" REPORTERS.

A Locomotive Runs into a Hook and Ladder Truck Loaded with Firemen—Coal Goes Up—A Girl Rejected by Her Lover Makes an Unsuccessful Attempt to Drown Herself—An English Company Wants Chicago Men Arrested—A Young Man Kills His Friend.

The firemen of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 had an exceedingly narrow escape from death while responding to an alarm of fire shortly before noon yesterday. The truck started from the engine-house on Eda street, near State, and went at full speed up Thirty-seventh street, towards the Rock Island tracks. The driver gave the alarm on his gong, and, thinking the track was clear, urged the horses into a swift gallop. But a locomotive had been coming up the track at rapid speed. The engineer heard the gong on the truck as it approached the tracks and put on the brakes. But it was too late to avoid a collision.

The sudden reining in of the horses on the truck and the checking of the locomotive's speed saved the lives of the firemen and the demolition of the fire apparatus. The engine struck the pole of the truck and broke it, but beyond this no damage was done. The firemen blame the accident on the flagman at the crossing, who, they say, gave them the signal that the track was clear.

UP GOES THE PRICE OF COAL.

The Exchange Makes a 50-Cent Advance—Only One Inquiring Member.

At the meeting of the Coal Exchange yesterday afternoon the price of coal, as prophesied in THE TRIBUNE some time ago, was advanced 50 cents for September. This makes the present prices $7.25 for large egg and $7.50 for small egg, range, and chestnut. There was no dispute in regard to the increase. One of the members asked the reason for it, and was told that it was in consequence of the increase in price at wholesale, and that that increase was the result of the advance in freight rates.

An amendment to the constitution was also proposed and laid over until the next meeting. If adopted it will increase the initiation fees $100, making the fee for first class membership $400, for second class $300, and for third class $200.

HER LOVER REJECTED HER.

And She Tried to End Her Life by Drowning.

Officer Reed made a timely rescue of a young woman from drowning yesterday morning at Lincoln Park. At 6 o'clock Miss Barbara Schmidt, a domestic employed in the family of John Sahen of No. 571 Cleveland avenue, attempted self-destruction by throwing herself in the lake, but the officer plunged into the water and pulled her out. Barbara sobbingly said she had been engaged to a young butcher named Andrew Krabman of No. 676 Larrabee street, but he had cast her off and told her she could never be his. She took the matter seriously, and after a sleepless night started for the lake. Krabman was notified of his sweetheart's trouble and called on her. The meeting was evidently unsatisfactory to the girl, for after her lover's departure she cried bitterly, and declared she would yet end her misery.

AN ENGLISH COMPANY'S CASE.

Seeking the Arrest of Chicagoans for Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.

Warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of Louis M. Kane, A. T. Osgood, and C. A. Hazlett, directors of the Transcontinental Transportation Company, for obtaining $32,500 under false pretenses from the Equitable Assets Company of London, Eng. Mr. Kane left this city about three weeks ago and his present whereabouts are unknown. His wife lives at No. 308 Hermitage avenue, but he has not lived with her for some time. She last saw him about two months ago, when he said he was going to South America.

Mr. Hazlett was seen last evening and briefly explained the cause of the trouble. He said that the company borrowed the money through its agent in London, giving bonds for security. The note was due July 30, and was not taken up. Francis Hoar came to this country, and these proceedings are the result of his visit. What the false pretenses are cannot be learned, as both he and his attorneys refuse to talk. Messrs. Osgood and Hazlett laugh at the idea of a criminal prosecution. They say that the loan was made in good faith and the proceedings legitimate, and that a civil suit would be the proper one.

Mr. Hazlet has been arrested and has given bonds. The case will be heard by Justice Smith Monday. Mr. Osgood says that he understands that Mr. Kane is at Spokane Falls on business.

Louis M. Kane figured prominently some months ago in a suit instituted by his wife for support of herself and children.

HE STABBED HIS FRIEND.

The Friend Died, and Now He Is Under Arrest.

Last Sunday Cyrus Nordell accidentally stabbed Frank Lindstrom in the breast. They were young men and close friends, and were idling in front of Nordell's house at No. 190 Townsend street at the time. Nordell was leaning against a railing whittling. Lindstrom pushed him away, and Nordell, in striking at Lindstrom in a playful way with the knife, stabbed him. The wound, which was directly over the heart, was at the time thought a trivial one. Yesterday afternoon, however, Lindstrom died at his home, No. 179 Wesson street, and last night Nordell was arrested and locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station.

Nordell was taken into custody at the time of the stabbing, but was discharged the next day because Lindstrom's wound was considered by the attending physician a trifling one. At the time the physician said Lindstrom was more scared than hurt.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

The Sigma Chi decided to publish a sub rosa monthly newspaper and a public quarterly. A biographical catalogue of the 4,000 members was ordered published. In the evening members had a banquet at the Tremont.

The residents in the vicinity of Campbell and Harrison streets were disturbed at 1 o'clock Friday morning by two shots from the residence of Mr. Busche, who heard a prowler in his chicken coop. The loss of half a dozen young chickens was the result of the raid.

While riding to the second floor of the Union Steel Company's rolling-mills about 1 o'clock yesterday morning Martin Weir, a laborer, was caught between the elevator and shaft and crushed to death. The remains were taken to Weir's home, on Laurel street, near Thirty-seventh, where the dead man leaves a wife and three children

HARRISON AT PUT-IN-BAY.

THE GENERAL RECEIVES A DELEGATION OF EXCURSIONISTS.

He Steams Into the Bay from Middle Bass, Makes a Speech, and Shakes Hands with Over 1,000 Persons—He Will Leave Monday for Indianapolis—The Letter of Acceptance—John Brown Jr. Denies He Is Going Over to the Democrats.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Put-in-Bay never had such a crowd on its sandy shores as was there this afternoon to meet Gen. Harrison when he and his party came over from Middle Bass Island in the steamer Ganges. Accompanying him were Mrs. Harrison, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Foster, Judge and Mrs. W. A. Wood and Miss Wood of Indianapous, Judge and Mrs. Joseph Cummings of Toledo, William Cummings and wife of Toledo, Will Clark and the Misses Clark of Louisville, Capt. Lucky of Elmore, the man who broke the Ohio delegation for Harrison at Chicago; T. E. Miller and wife of Columbus, William T. West of Sandusky, Fred Berdan of Toledo, and several others.

It was after 2 o'clock before the Harrison party arrived, and the crowd had become impatient. Finally the little steamer was sighted coming around the island, and a cannon boomed out a salute. The Ganges landed at one of the wharves where a small party, consisting of Mayor Dallas of Put-in-Bay, John Brown Jr., son of Old Ossawattomie Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, and the usual detachment of newspaper men, were in waiting. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and arm in arm with ex-Gov. Foster Gen. Harrison walked up the dock, through the crowd of excursionists from Detroit, Cleveland, and Toledo that surged forward and surrounded the party, to the speakers' stand in the grove near at hand. The stand was tastefully decorated in red, white, and blue, with festoons of evergreen. Over the entrance was the cabalistic word "Protection," while a large banner to the left bore the inscription, "We Welcome Our Next President."

John Brown Jr., white-haired and venerable, first introduced ex-Gov. Charles Foster, who in turn presented Gen. Harrison in the following language:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Gen. Harrison came to Middle Bass for the purpose of rest and quiet. At the solicitation of a number of people of this section of country—a great number, I might say—he has kindly consented to give a reception here today upon one condition, that he was not to be called upon to make a speech. Now, fellow citizens, I have the great pleasure of presenting to you Gen. Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate for President.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH.

As Gov. Foster concluded his remarks Gen. Harrison arose amid shouts of welcome from the large audience, and, tossing his hat on the table, he mounted the board seat surrounding the pavilion, and, looking fresh and vigorous, yet with his usual pallor of countenance, he spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I have found Gov. Foster to be an agreeable and thoughtful host, and I find him today to be the most agreeable master of ceremonies who has ever attended me at a public reception. He has announced the terms of the condition under which I appear before you today. I never enjoyed a banquet when my name was on the program for a toast. I do not therefore intend to speak to you about any of those questions that are engaging your minds as citizens of this prosperous and mighty and happy Nation. We are here today as Americans, proud of the flag that symbolizes this great Union of States; proud of the story that has been written by our fathers in council and in war, in the formation and defense and perpetuation of our magnificent institutions. We are here in the immediate neighborhood of one of those great historic events that was among the most potential agencies in settling our title to the great Northwest. If we had stood where we stand today we could have heard the guns of Perry's fleet. If we had stood where we stand today we could have welcomed hither he came a victor into Put-in-Bay. These institutions of ours are in our own keeping now; and not only our fundamental institutions, but the fame has been won by those who have gone before. I may therefore properly say today that a campaign like this demands the thoughtful consideration of every American voter. We are prosperous. (Cheers.) The story of our prosperity, of our development in wealth, of our achievements in finance as a Nation since and during the war is almost as notable and almost as admirable as that of our achievements in arms. The problem now of our revenue is even more difficult than the assembling of armies, and yet we were able to maintain those armies in the field, and have been able since not only to bear up the great load of debt, but to pay it off, until that which was once thought to be a burden that would crush our industries, has come to be in our hands but as the ball that the boy tossed in play. (Cheers). And we are confronted today with the question not how we shall get money, but how we shall wisely stop some of those avenues by which wealth is pouring into our public treasury. It is the easier problem that that which confronted the great War Secretary, in whose name you so delight, how to raise revenue to prosecute the war successfully. It will be wisely solved. And may I note also the fact that notwithstanding this complaint of excessive revenue, there are some who suggest that they are not able adequately to arouse the popular indignation against excessive taxation because they cannot disclose to the people what and how they are paying the taxes. [Applause.] It is taken, they say, so indirectly and so subtly that these—our plain people—don't know that they are paying them at all. [Applause.]

But I must not cross the line of party discussion. I have had a pleasant stay in this most delightful neighborhood, and I cannot let this public opportunity pass without expressing for myself and for Mrs. Harrison our grateful appreciation of the kind and thoughtful hospitality which has been shown to us by the people of these islands. [Prolonged applause.]

At the conclusion of the speech Gen. Harrison stepped down where he could shake hands with the crowd as it passed him, and for the next half hour was kept busy at this task. One thousand five hundred and eighty-one people availed themselves of the opportunity to shake hands with the General. This concluded, an autograph octopus cast his tentacles about the unwilling Indianian, who had to be bodily rescued by his friends. At 3 o'clock the party again boarded the boat and returned to Middle Bass.

Gen. Harrison will leave Monday afternoon on the Wabash for Toledo. He will arrive at that city at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will be the guest over night of William Cumming. He will return to Indianapolis Tuesday morning by way of the Wabash.

It is understood that Gen. Harrison has spent some of his leisure time at Middle Bass in preparing his letter of acceptance, and it is developed by his friends that he intends to make it public as soon as he returns to Indianapolis.

The report having by some means gained currency throughout Ohio, especially the Western Reserve, that John Brown Jr. had announced his intention of withdrawing from the Republican party, that venerable gentleman requested that this report (which Mr. Brown said had been published in several papers) be explicitly denied.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Chairman Jewett of the Democratic Committee Returns from New York.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Chairman Charles L. Jewett of the Democratic State Committee returned today from New York, whither he had gone to arrange his list of campaign speakers. He says that all the distinguished Democratic orators desire to participate in the struggle in this State, and that the services of such of them as may be available in the presence of a prolonged session of Congress will be accepted.

Jewett's return was hastened by a meeting of the Democratic committee, which has held two prolonged sessions today, the work being confined to receiving reports and bringing up the details of campaign work. In their public expressions the members assert that things look well, and that they will surely carry the State, but to Democrats their reports are such that they excite no enthusiasm. The committeemen claim the Democrats will regain the First, Eighth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Congressional Districts, now represented respectively by Hovey, Johnston, Steele, and White. All these districts are largely Democratic under the infamous gerrymander, but as the people have heretofore united in rebuking that effort to disfranchise them the Republicans expect the result this year to be as usual.

John E. Lamb of Terre Haute is the political protégé of Senator Dan Voorhees. He represented his district in Congress a few years ago and was subsequently District Attorney for Indiana, being one of the unfortunates who undertook to run for office when President Cleveland was catering to the mugwumps and practicing at civil service reform. Lamb is now in New York, and he threw a bomb into the meeting of the State Committee here today by appearing in an interview in which he said the recent poll of the State showed that Harrison would have a good majority. Lamb said the poll had been taken quietly, cautiously, and thoroughly, and that its conclusions were irresistible. It not only showed a good majority for Harrison at present, but also that he was gaining ground.

BUTLER TALKS POLITICS.

Cleveland's Tariff and Fishery Views Do Not Suit Him.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler this evening addressed a large audience in Tremont Temple upon the tariff and fisheries questions. Theoretically he said free trade between all nations, as between all men, is correct in principle; that is, if all nations in all things were exactly on the same footing. But such conditions of equality cannot exist among nations, and therefore all theories upon the question of free trade become useless. Said Gen. Butler: "I cite the President on my side as against free trade; but I must confess, at the same time, that the President seems to try to get as near being a free-trader as he can. I believe if he had observed and known, as I know, how much a protective tariff has done for American workingmen his tariff message would never have been penned. It is not his fault but the laboring man's misfortune that he did not know the facts."

The speaker declared his opinion that during the late war we owed to the effects of the protective tariff the means which upheld the unity of our people, the consolidation of our Government, the glory of our achievements, and the military power of our country, and added: "Is it not a matter of remark that the attempted destruction of our protective system comes from those who did not defend the life of the country, and the majority of whom mourn the 'cause,' which the protective tariff caused to be 'lost' to them?"

Gen. Butler attacked the Mills bill, and said the question now plainly before the people is, Which will the people of this country sustain in carrying on our business, the system of the fathers, under which we so greatly prospered? or will they adopt a new experiment which shall put every financial and industrial question upon a new basis, and introduce a change in the industries of the farm, the mill, and the workshop, and that, too, upon a plan so prepared as to exactly suit our commercial rival and enemy, England?

Gen. Butler then turned to the fisheries question, touching upon various treaties that had been in force between the United States and Great Britain.

He said: "I agree with the President that the bill giving him power of retaliation was a poor bill, unworthy of the dignity of the United States Government, and if he had vetoed it on that ground I should have been quite inclined to support him. My criticism of the bill is, that it contains enactments in regard to keeping vessels and goods of Canadians in the British Dominion of North America out of our ports. When we learn that in these North American British possessions our vessels are kept out of port, why don't the United States take the bull by the horns, even if his name is John, and give the President the power and the right whenever he finds that a single vessel, however small, is kept out of any British port, or anywhere unlawfully, to keep out of the ports of the United States every British vessel, however great, until that wrong shall be redressed? Retaliate the wrongs done to fishermen by Canadians by action against the Cunard steamships sailing under the ensign of the British government, and the thing will be brought to an end. The first question that springs to lip is: 'Is the President in earnest?' If yes, let him enforce retaliation for outrages by the power he has had since March, 1887. If he will do that, he will show that his paper is the message of a statesman and not of a campaigner on the stump."

HOW THE LABORINGMEN STAND.

Knight of Labor Litchman's Letter Indorsed by His Fellows in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The letter of Charles S. Litchman, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, to Chairman M. S. Quay, coming out squarely for Harrison, Morton, and protection, has created a furor of comment in this Knight of Labor stronghold. Eccles Robinson, editor of the *Commoner and Glassworker*, said this evening:

"I tell you Mr. Litchman has sounded the true note. He hit the nail squarely on the head. The issue, as he says, is between the American system, as represented by the Republican party, which would foster and encourage the labor of our own people and retain for them the market and wages of our country, and the British system, as represented by the Democratic party, which would break down the barriers of protection and throw open our markets to the production of foreign factories and foreign labor."

Ex-General Secretary Robert D. Layton, who is a candidate for Litchman's position at the next meeting of the General Assembly, while finding no fault with Litchman's sentiments, thought he ought to have resigned before writing the letter.

Democratic workingmen generally approve of Litchman's determination to fight free trade, but think he made a mistake in writing the letter before his resignation in order to make it appear that he spoke for the Knights of Labor as a body. All admit that Litchman will be a great accession to the Republican party.

VIOLATING THE MAILS.

More Serious Charges by the Indiana Republican Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Some remarkably strong evidence of a determination on the part of the Post-Office Department to glean political information from the mail of the Republican State Committee is in the hands of Chairman Huston. Flagrant assaults on the poll-books, which are now coming in, are shown in the matter as it is delivered to the committee. Today one poll-book came in in which the mutilation was careless as well as clumsy. The heavy manilla envelope containing the poll-books and bearing the requisite postage of first-class matter was roughly torn open on an end and side. The contents had been removed, and in being replaced they had been mixed without regard to contents, one part of a letter being folded up in the poll-book. The package had traveled just nine miles by mail. The broken envelope was not resealed. Chairman Huston reiterates his complaint about the inefficiency or criminal curiosity of the postal service. Many letters sent from the committee rooms never reach their destination, and many mailed to the committee are not received. Meanwhile mail for the Democratic committee goes through the postal service in violation of the law and regulations.

A DICTUM TO THE IRISH.

Non-Interference of the National League in Politics to Be Enforced.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 31.—The following dispatch enforcing the doctrine of non-interference in American politics was sent from the headquarters of the Irish National League today:

To Daniel Linehan, President Central Branch, I. N. L. A., St. Louis, Mo.: Understanding from St. Louis papers that a demonstration will take place Sunday next under the auspices of the Central Branch, at which American politics will be discussed by Republican and Democratic speakers, President Fitzgerald directs me to inform you that such a departure from the non-political course of the Irish National League, if carried out, will compel the executive to cancel the charter of the Central Branch.

JOHN P. SUTTON, Secretary I. N. L. A.

SCRAMBLING FOR OFFICES.

The Conventions of the United Labor Party to Be Held in Milwaukee Today.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The United Labor party's Congressional and County Conventions will be held tomorrow night. Unlike the convention of two years ago, when the offices were seeking the men, this time there is a lively fight in progress for some of the offices. The party has split into two factions—one known as the ring and the other as the anti-ring faction. Henry Smith, the present member of Congress from the Milwaukee district, will be renominated by acclamation. On the other nominations the ring candidates will probably be selected as follows: Sheriff, John H. Kelly; County Treasurer, Eugene Cary; County Clerk, William H. Locke; Register of Deeds, Theodore Rudzinski; Coroner, John Zerwinski; District Attorney, John W. Wegner; Surveyor, Fred Soyring. The most bitter fight is between Theodore Rudzinski and W. H. Park for Register of Deeds, a position worth $15,000 a year. With a full Democratic and Republican Congressional and County ticket in the field this fall the Labor ticket is certain of election, hence the scramble for the nominations.

MR. BLAINE ON TRUSTS.

STATE ISSUES WHICH HAVE NO PLACE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

So Says the Maine Statesman in a Speech Yesterday at Foxcraft—Prohibitionist Brooks Calls His Critics Hard Names—Iowa's First Senator, a Lifelong Democrat, Declares for Harrison—Other Political Gossip.

DOVER, Me., Aug. 31.—James G. Blaine spoke at Foxcraft this afternoon. In opening he proceeded at once to the consideration of trusts, charging that they flourished to a greater extent under the free trade policy of England than under the protection policy of the United States. He cited authorities for his statement. Of American trusts he said there is not one among them all that derives its being, owes its organization, or came up under the patronage of the National Government. Every one derives whatever sanction of law it possesses from a State Government—generally one State, but sometimes several. The President, therefore, certainly should have known, when he arraigned trusts in his message to Congress, that Congress could not dissolve them when their charters were from State legislatures or their organizations under State law. It had been confessed by the Democratic House Ways and Means Committee, by Chairman Mills, and every man that stood as an advocate of free trade, that trusts had no possible legal connection with the tariff. The President's charge that trusts had their origin in the protective tariff has not a foot of ground to stand upon and was contradicted in every line of free trade experience the speaker had quoted from England. Now, when all chance to investigate the alleged bribery by which a certain United States Senator, connected with one of the largest trusts, was charged with obtaining his seat, is past and gone, the Democratic papers can make a loud howl about trusts. There was no Democratic opportunity to get the true inwardness of trusts, but they shrank from the investigation of bribery, and both outside and inside the Administration they were determined to have no investigation. Trusts have no place in the National campaign. They are State issues, and the Republicans of Maine at least can be depended upon to look after those in their own State.

DR. BROOKS' HARD TALK.

In a Speech at Rockford He Calls His Critics Liars and Perjurers.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—This was the last day of the Winnebago County Fair, and was devoted to the Prohibitionists in the morning and the Democrats in the afternoon. Fifteen thousand persons were in attendance. Dr. Brooks, the nominee for the Vice-Presidency on the Prohibition ticket, spoke about his Decatur speech, and it was a history of himself. He said:

It affords me great pleasure to stand in this place, celebrated as one of the most successful agricultural districts in the country. As I look into your faces—and I can hardly bring myself under the ensign of the Democracy of mankind—you look like the people of our common country. I had hoped that the American people indulged in enough mud-throwing in the last campaign to last a long time. I hoped that whatever had been said of Mr. Cleveland, times gone past, that he had since he had filled the Presidential chair conducted himself so as to be absolutely above criticism. Harrison and Fish are all right. I thought I was all right before I left home, but I begin to feel more and more as though I do not know myself. I have had experience before, however, with political liars and mountebanks. I am astonished that there is a Prohibitionist in this country who would believe what a Republican or Democratic speaker or newspaper said during a political campaign. When I was in Minnesota a Republican said that I was the same Capt. Brooks that had charge of Andersonville during the war. In Wisconsin they said I was Maj. Brooks who was in command of Libby Prison. They are simply persecuting me.

Referring to the report of his Decatur speech he said that the story had been repeated in every little two-penny paper in the land. He continued:

Suppose I had said I had been a Republican and a Union Soldier, but thank God, I am a Prohibitionist now. No one would have said anything about it. I regret to take from you Republicans the only argument you can make against me. I never was a Rebel, thank God. If I had been it would have been the sweetest morsel that you Republicans ever rolled under your ungodly tongues.

He denounced in the most vigorous language Republican politicians and newspapers who distorted the meaning and words of his speech, calling them liars and perjurers, and said:

And yet the perjured scoundrels said that I said that I thanked God I was not a Republican because they took the course they did at the time of the war. It is a lie, and I brand it as a lie from ocean to ocean. You Republicans are so hard up for issues that you go down into the grave of the unholy past for your issues to go before the people.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GO CLEVELAND.

The First Senator from Iowa, a Life-Long Democrat, Will Vote for Gen. Harrison.

WATERLOO, Ia., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—There passed through this city this week a man who is attracting considerable attention in this State just now, not only because he was the first United States Senator from Iowa, but because, although he has been a life-long Democrat, he proposes in the 85th year of his age to vote for the Republican Presidential candidate. The man in question is Gen. George W. Jones of Dubuque.

During all his life Gen. Jones has been a Democrat, except that he voted for Grant in 1872 in preference to Greeley. He says, however, that he cannot vote for Cleveland this fall. "I voted for Cleveland four years ago," relying on his promises to give the country civil service reform, and his assertion that he would not accept a second term. He has been false in all these matters, and was no sooner installed in the White House than he began to intrigue for a second term. He has helped to outrage Dakota, and that ought to be enough to down him in the eyes of all right-thinking man."

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

The Big Republican Rally to Be Held in Farmer City Sept. 5.

FARMER CITY, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Republican rally and barbecue at the Farmer City Fair-Grounds Sept. 5 will be the greatest gathering of Republicans held in Illinois since 1860. R. G. Horr of Michigan, Gov. Oglesby, Maj. J. A. Connolly, David Littler, and others will be present. There will be forty bands present and innumerable glee clubs. A rate of one-third fare has been secured on the railroads. There will be 2,500 persons from Bloomington, while Springfield, Peoria, Champaign, and other cities will send large delegations. There will be ten beeves roasted, and thirty head of sheep slaughtered, and an old time barbecue served to the thousands who will attend.

Judge Thurman to Speak in New York.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Judge Thurman today consented to attend the Democratic meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, Sept. 6, at which he will be the principal speaker. The trip will be a brief one. The party will leave New York on the return journey Sept. 7 and arrive here some time Saturday or Sunday morning, remaining in Columbus during the week of the Grand Army encampment. There is a great demand for the Old Roman in the Hoosier State, and a delegation from Indianapolis is expected tomorrow to induce him to make a tour through Indiana. It is understood that he will make a tour through that State, but it is not probable that a date will be decided upon until after the return from New York.

Barnum Visits the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Chairman Barnum of the Democratic National Committee is in Washington. He knew the President was away and his visit cannot be laid at the doors of the White House. He talked with many of the Democratic Senators today. Somehow the idea got out that the blustering about the Democratic prospects was not fooling any one and Barnum had come over to stiffen up the brethren. Chairman Quay of the Republican Committee is also here.

A Boodle Campaign in Michigan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—P. J. Sanborn of Michigan, member of the Republican National Committee, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today and conversed with a reporter about the efforts the Democrats are making to carry his State. He said: "The Democrats in Michigan will conduct an aggressive boodle campaign. All the Federal officeholders are contributing liberally and intend to make boodle take the place of argument. I think their attempts will prove futile. The State has a good Republican majority and all the boodle that the Democrats throw into the campaign cannot carry it. We will elect our State officers, too."

John G. Whittier in Politics.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Republicans at this place held a rally this evening. This is the summer resting place of the poet Whittier, and he sent the presiding officer the following note:

Your note informs me of a Republican flag-raising in Centre Harbor this evening. I need not say that I am heartily in sympathy with your object. I trust the emblem of American freedom and union as it waves in the breezes of these northern hills will insure a Republican success in this beautiful lakeside town, endeared to me by many seasons of summer rest and enjoyment. I know something of the zeal and earnestness of the Republicans of New Hampshire, and I look forward with confidence to their success in the coming election. Yours truly, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Gen. Hovey Enthusiastically Received.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Aug. 31.—Gen. Alvin P. Hovey is receiving enthusiastic receptions on his route home. Missing his connection at Cincinnati, he was telegraphed by Lawrenceburg, Aurora, North Vernon, and Seymour to stop and speak and meet the citizens. Immense crowds greeted him at all these points.

General Political Notes.

Gov. Gray of Indiana, Gen. Palmer, and others will address a Democratic meeting in Decatur Sept. 26.

The Democratic convention of the Fourth District of Alabama have nominated Lewis W. Turpin for Congress on the 599th ballot.

Two big Republican meetings were held in Logansport, Ind., yesterday. Addresses were made by Mr. Chase, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Congressman Owen.

Gov. Gray departed last night from Indianapolis for Paris, Ill., where he is to address the Democracy today. He will go thence to the Democratic demonstration in New York Sept. 6.

The long deadlock in the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pittsburg for the Republican nomination was broken yesterday by the nomination of Capt. Samuel Craig of Brookville on the 167th ballot.

There was an enthusiastic Republican meeting in Vincennes, Ind., yesterday to welcome Gen. Hovey, on his way from Washington to his home in Mount Vernon, but the General's train was late and he did not appear. Ex-Gov. Porter made a speech.

A colored Republican mass-meeting was held at Evanston last night. A club of seventy-seven members was organized, with E. Day President. The club wants a colored County Commissioner. S. S. Cahnon, J. E. Bish, and Samuel Wright spoke.

A FRESH CASE EVERY HOUR.

No Abatement in the Rage of the Fever at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 p. m. shows: New cases, 23; deaths, 4—Andrew Thomas (colored), Thomas Ryan, Mr. Young, Miss Minnie Bours; recoveries, 8; under treatment, 131; total number of cases to date, 211; total number of deaths to date, 30. The new cases comprise a Chinaman named Quong, Arthur Morgan, Wallace and Mattie Ferry (children of George S. Ferry), Miss Maggie Jordan, Isaac Landis, Robert Kelly, J. A. Conover, Miss Nellie Kendall, George Simpson, William Sedgwick, Mary Travers, James B. Bours, Carroll, Frank, and Ralph Ely, Dr. W. L. Baldwin, L. P., Ernest, and Edith Van der Marck, Mrs. Daniel M. Connelly and two children. The eight discharged are as follows: Mrs. Youmans, D. F. Shute, Mrs. Arthur Morgan, Thomas Carradice, Mrs. E. W. Hill, Charles Race, Walter Reeves, and Jack Haworth. Several cases are yet in a critical condition.

The cases seem increasing. This and the efforts of Surgeon General Hamilton to keep the people cooped up here have had the effect to keep the people in a stew all the while. Scores leave every day, and the streets are growing lonesome. The association, in accordance with the desire to depopulate the city, is hurrying off everybody it can to the quarantine camp, and "the regulars" will soon be small in numbers. No association meeting was held today, as President J. J. Daniels is reported ill. Judge Locke is also reported sick. The fact is all here are working under a heavy, nervous strain, and will likely break down from that cause, even if not from the fever. There is great need of female nurses.

THE PEOPLE INDIGNANT.

The fever has been momentarily forgotten in the wild excitement caused by Surgeon General Hamilton's order not to pass Jacksonville refugees beyond Waycross, issued last night. This stirred the people here, and at today's called citizens' meeting the Surgeon General was handled without gloves. Condemnatory resolutions were passed and sent to the Florida Representatives in Congress and they were urged to take the case before the President at once. There are hundreds of women and children still here, and these are offered bonfires and asylums in the mountains of Georgia; yet this man assumes to say that they shall not go. But this order has created such a furor that probably some modification of it will be made at once. This is the resolution passed by the citizens:

Resolved, That we denounce the action of Surgeon General Hamilton as unnecessary, arbitrary, unprecedented, and inhuman, and demand in the name of God and our suffering women and children that they be allowed to go to places open to them by invitation. We appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the country for their sympathy and influence, and to the President of the United States, and to all Senators and Representatives in Congress for relief from this unjust and hitherto unheard of imprisonment, and implore their immediate action in our behalf.

Yesterday two trained nurses, both of whom have had experience with yellow-fever cases, arrived from Savannah and went immediately to the Said Bills Hospital. They were sent by Col. H. L. Haines of the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway Company to nurse Capt. J. H. Stephens, the company's agent in this city. These nurses had previously intended coming here, and both will remain during the prevalence of the fever. Mr. Stephens was reported much better today.

QUARANTINE MUST BE MAINTAINED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Surgeon General Hamilton has received the following telegram from J. J. Daniel, President of the Jacksonville Citizens' Auxiliary Committee:

In the name of our people and humanity I protest against the order for the detention of all refugees from this city and State at the refugee camp. It would be better for us to keep our women and children here rather than subject them to such treatment.

Dr. Hamilton sent the following dispatch in reply:

Telegrams received. Your requisition for 200 tents was approved. You are mistaken as to the character of the camp, which is in charge of one of the most humane officers in the service, and none in the country stands higher as to professional ability. The camp is located in one of the healthiest places in Florida; pine woods, on the river bluff, originally intended by the railroad as picnic grounds, and taken by Dr. Guiteras as the best place for his camp. He was some days ago directed to have some tents set apart a quarter of a mile distant from the main camp for observation of persons sick. Pollard returned to Jacksonville; was sick on his arrival at camp; evidently had the fever when he left Jacksonville. With the general spread of the disease in Jacksonville it is useless to expect that persons should be allowed to mingle with other passengers on outgoing trains. Special excursion trains will be provided for passengers to definite points. Murphy, in North Carolina, has opened its doors—the only place reporting itself. If the residents wish to go to Murphy or any definite points in Western North Carolina on their parole not to go to seaboard or quarantined towns within ten days from date of departure from Jacksonville, excursion trains will be provided as soon as the number of trains required can be definitely ascertained. Please estimate the number of people now in Jacksonville willing to go on parole, that safe arrangements can be made for transportation.

A BILL BEFORE THE SENATE.

Senator Harris, from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, reported in the Senate today a substitute for the bill prepared by the Treasury Department to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another. It authorizes the President to cause the Secretary of the Treasury to make and promulgate such rules and regulations as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread from one State or Territory to another of cholera, yellow-fever, small-pox, or plague, and to employ as many inspectors and other persons as may be necessary to carry the regulations into effect. It is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment to violate the regulations.

NO FEVER IN TALLAHASSEE.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Tallahassee and all that part of Florida west of the Suwanee River are free from fever, and is perfectly healthy. There is no danger of the spread of the yellow-fever here, even should refugees bring a case here, as the natural and climatic conditions here would prevent an epidemic.

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK

A HUSBAND DETECTS AND ACCUSES HIS WIFE OF LARCENY.

She Robbed a Neighbor's House and Sold the Plunder—Some Points on Safe Electric Lighting—Margaret Mather Wins Her Lawsuit Against Hill—Memorial Services for Bishop Harris—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The spectacle of a husband appearing against his wife in a police court and charging her with theft was presented at the Yorkville court this morning. The woman was remanded for examination. The story told in court is briefly as follows: The complainant, William Stevens, was some time ago given charge of the residence of Dr. John R. Bennett, at No. 53 West Fifty-fourth street. Dr. Bennett and family are in Europe. Recently Stevens missed sundry articles of value from the house. He then learned that his wife had been selling various articles to her neighbors at considerably less than their value, and also that she had been visiting the doctor's house. Stevens thereupon called in a detective and told him that he suspected his wife had been robbing the doctor's house. The detective found pawn tickets representing upwards of $1,000 worth of goods belonging to the doctor in the woman's possession, and locked her up. Thirty-one pawn tickets in all were recovered. Thus far Mrs. Stevens has made no plea, but denies to the police that she is a thief.

HEWITT SHARPLY CRITICISED.

A Workingman Writes a Letter to the Independent Mayor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The exchange of compliments between Mayor Hewitt and Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Labor Union, still continues. Tonight Mr. Bohm sent an answer to the last letter of the Mayor in regard to labor in general. Mr. Bohm's letter consisted of fifteen closely written pages and bristled all over with fire and sarcasm. The letter, after stating that there was no danger of the three women who were discharged for testifying before the Ford Committee starving, says that workingmen know what has brought about the present condition of labor. It speaks of women and children being employed on labor saving machinery and gives $6.50 per week as the average wages of working people. The Mayor is overhauled for wanting the cases of the three women investigated, to which the union objected, because he "made no such distinction in the Lang and Hartt cases." The letter then goes on to say: "That you could for a moment suppose that our sisters in this righteous cause would stoop so low as to touch money collected for the benefit of the enemies of organized labor, and thereby contaminate their honest purpose and besmear their fair names, demonstrates either hypocritical pretense or utter ignorance of the cause of humanity as represented by labor unions." The Mayor is charged with "being the special pleader of trusts" and a man who "never misses an opportunity to denounce the tyranny of labor unions." He is told that if he wants to be reelected he must "keep away from the gambling hells" and "exercise his power to have gross abuses corrected," such as Sunday gin-mills, gambling, and the tenement-house sweating system. The letter refers to the clubbing of men, women, and children at the mass-meeting last year in Union Square, and concludes as follows: "As they were beaten on the streets of this city, let us believe it is not improbable that you would now have the whole of the industrial masses clubbed under the subjection of the monopolies and trusts, of which you are a central figure."

SAFE ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The Association in New York Express Some Views on the Subject.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The National Electric Association continues its convention here today. A paper was read by Prof. Van der Weyde on "Alternating and Continuous Currents." A resolution was adopted affirming that up to the present time no method had been discovered by which light tension direct currents, such as are used for arc lighting, can be placed under ground. A resolution was also adopted declaring that in the opinion of the association it is far beyond doubt possible to produce and distribute high tension currents for public use without any more danger or difficulty than attended the distribution of gas or water in dwellings, and that the association would impress legislatures, with the fact that success in the electric light and power business was based chiefly upon the economy in the use of the distributing conductors, and that to utilize this fact high tension currents were adopted in the first stages of development of electric lighting, and have continued and will continue to be used; and that it was the conviction of the association that there was no difference in the danger attending the use of continuous or alternating currents, and that both may be so transformed before being used as to render them perfectly harmless and tractable.

Chicago was chosen as the place for holding the next convention. Messrs. B. E. Lowery of Chicago, S. A. Bartin of the Western Electric Company, and W. A. Kreidler of Chicago are upon the Executive Committee. Messrs. Foster, and Weeks were appointed a Committee on Education.

WALTER DAMROSCH RETURNS.

The Distinguished Conductor Has Little to Say About the Opera Season.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Mr. Walter J. Damrosch, conductor of the Oratorio and Symphony Societies and Assistant Director of the Metropolitan Opera-House, returned from Europe today on the steamship Lahn.

As Mr. Damrosch spent nearly all his time on Mr. Andrew Carnegie's coaching trip with Mr. Blaine and as the former's guest in Cluny Castle in Scotland he had little to say about the coming season of German opera, except that he had heard the best accounts of Fräulein Bettaque, one of the new sopranos to be heard here, who sang Eva in "Die Meistersinger" at the first of this year's Bayreuth performances.

Speaking of the oratorio concerts for this season the conductor said that the new work to be sung, new at least here, was the late Edward Grell's "Missa Solemnis," a grand mass for four choruses and sixteen soloists, without accompaniment. This work, which will be given at the last concert of the season, Mr. Damrosch thinks marvelous in counterpoint and general construction, and says it resembles the work of Palestrina.

Mr. Damrosch seemed to know nothing of the reported project, with Mr. Carnegie as projector, of a building to be erected for the Oratorio Society.

MARGARET MATHER WINS.

Judge Lawrence Dissolves the Injunctions Given James M. Hill.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Judge Lawrence today gave a decision vacating the injunction which James M. Hill obtained against Margaret Mather, which restrained her from performing under the management of R. P. Gilmore and Eugene Tompkins or any person other than Mr. Hill. It is claimed by Mr. Hill that Miss Mather, in violation of a contract she had made with him to perform under his management exclusively for six years, from June, 1887, had an arrangement with Gilmore and Tompkins to appear under their management. Miss Mather contended in opposition to the motion that although over $100,000 of profits had been made under a contract made in 1881, she got but $4,000 for six years of labor, and that she never has been able to have an accounting or an examination of the books. Judge Lawrence vacates the injunction on the ground that the plaintiff having failed to prove a faithful performance of the contract on his own part, it would be unjust to continue the injunction against Miss Mather.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the National Woman's Christain Temperance Union, Miss Frances E. Willard, President, will be held in the Metropolitan Opera-House, this city, Oct. 19 to 23. The convention will number 400 delegates, from every State and Territory in the United States, representing 10,000 local auxiliaries and more than 300,000 members. Forty departments of work will be reviewed under the heads of preventive, educational, evangelistic, legal, and the department of organization. A large representation of Southern ladies will be in attendance. Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the New York Woman's Christain Temperance Union, is at the head of the Committee on Arrangements and will be well supported by the great organization which she leads.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

No. 714 Sixth street is a three-story and basement building. Elias Kohn lived here with his wife Barbara. He and his wife were found dead this forenoon in their bedroom. The wife's throat was cut from ear to ear. The husband was fearfully mangled with a knife, and a hole in his head which looked like a pistol shot wound puzzled the police. It is supposed that the old man killed his wife first and then cut himself, after a quarrel with Mrs. Kohn about their children. Elias Kohn was said to be wealthy. He lived in that neighborhood and owned the house for nearly twenty years, since he retired from the cigarmaking business with a competency. He was 62 years old, and was born in the neighborhood of Manix, Germany. His wife was five years older than he. They had four children, who are all married. The couple were last seen yesterday forenoon, when they were heard exchanging hard words. It is quite possible that the crime was committed then.

Langtry to Leave for Europe.

There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Frederick Gebhard has gone to Europe. He left last Saturday on the steamer La Champagne of the French Line. Since the shock occasioned by the death of his valuable horses, to which he was much attached, and by the serious pecuniary loss to which he was subjected, Mr. Gebhard has been much unstrung. His health had been indifferent prior to the railroad accident, and the fact is so well known that there is no impropriety in saying that a fit of jealousy led to his sudden departure for Europe. Mrs. Langtry will leave at 1 p. m. tomorrow on the Etruria. Perhaps few people will doubt that her interest in Mr. Gebhard's welfare and her anxiety for his health draws her across the Atlantic. Mrs. Langtry will be accompanied by her brother, Mr. Clem Le Breton, his wife, their little daughter May, Jeanette, another favorite niece of the Lily, and three maids.

Shorts in Oats Squeezed.

When it became apparent some time ago that the oat crop in this country would be large a good many operators at the Produce Exchange thought it would be a good deal to sell some of it in advance for August delivery. After a time, however, a few houses got hold of most of the stock here, and then the fun began. Every time the bears tried to get out of the trap the market shot up. Not long ago it jumped four cents a bushel in one day. Today capped the climax and completed the agony of the shorts when August made a leap of seven cents, from 38 to 45 cents. After the shorts were settled the "spot" price dropped to 35 cents. The only sale of moment at the extreme price of 45 today was 15,000 bushels to McIntyre & Ward—well, who, it is said, relied upon oats arriving that failed to grade. The seller was Stephen K. Fox, who is credited with the manipulation of the deal.

Murder or Suicide.

The skeleton of a man

LABOR'S GREAT HOLIDAY.

RIVAL PARADES AND PICNICS ARRANGED FOR NEXT MONDAY.

The Split Caused by Efforts of Democratic Politicians to Capture the Demonstration in Their Interest—One of the Parades to Be a Democratic Side-Show—The Line of March and the Organizations to Participate in the Two Parades.

The organized labor of Chicago will indulge in two parades Labor-Day, Monday, Sept. 3. By common consent organized labor all over the United States has fixed upon the first Monday in September as labor's holiday. The first celebration was held four years ago, and was a success. Ten thousand men were in line a year ago, and 30,000 people participated in the picnic at Ogden's Grove. The numerous fights between labor organizations has resulted in factions so inimical that it has been found impossible to marshal all the branches of labor under one general management. The split originated in the old fight between the radicals and conservatives in the Trades Assembly, and has been intensified by the attempt of Democratic politicians to capture the parade and demonstration in the interests of free trade. The result has been a substantial victory for the Trades Assembly. Forced to choose between Democracy and Tommy Morgan, the majority of the organizations chose the latter as the lesser evil.

The Democratic politicians in the Bricklayers' Union conceived the idea of laying the corner-stone of their new hall on Labor-Day, and making political capital at the same time. They invited Frank Lawler and several other Democratic speakers and brought to corral the 30,000 organized workers of Chicago. They have been fairly successful in past years, but this time their calculations failed. The bricklayers bolted the Trades Assembly and organized a rival parade. They will be reinforced by the Stonecutters' Union, the Horseshoers' Union, and three or four assemblies of the Knights of Labor. The corner-stone will be laid and Frank Lawler will make a speech.

The Trade and Labor parade promises to be an imposing affair. The managers have insisted that politics shall be strictly tabooed, and the rank and file have indorsed this policy. President Robert T. Swallow of the Trade and Labor Assembly will be Chief Marshal. The aides are T. Laramie, P. E. Davis, and Hermann Davidson. The procession will form on Michigan boulevard in five divisions as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.
James Skallerup, Marshal.

Forms on Michigan boulevard, the right resting north at Eldridge court.

Brickmakers, Knights of Labor, and Union of North Chicago, 2,500 men.
Furniture-Workers, 100 men.
Iron-Molders, 250 men.
Metal-Workers, 100 men.
National Steel and Iron Workers, Local Assembly 9,519, 800 men.

SECOND DIVISION.
A. F. Belcher, Marshal.

Forms on Peck court, right resting on Michigan avenue.

Typographical Union No. 16, 800 men.
German Typographical Union No. 9, 50 men.
German Typographical Union No. 16, 100 men.
Plumbers' Union, 400 men.
Gasfitters' Union, 125 men.
Cigarmakers' Union No. 14, 300 men.
Cigarmakers' Union No. 15, 30 men.
Cigarpackers' Union No. 227, 60 men.

THIRD DIVISION.
J. J. Reedy, Marshal.

Forms on Panorama place, right resting on Michigan avenue.

Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' Unions, 3,500 men.
Rolling-Mill Men from South Chicago, Local Assembly 8,585, 1,500 men.
Picture-Frame Workers' Union, 50 men.
Fencers' Labor Union No. 2,703, 50 men.
Ladies' Federal Labor Union.
Local Assembly No. 1, 100 men.
Terra-Cotta Workers, 25 men.
The Combined Trades Union, 100 men.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Fred Evers, Marshal.

Forms on Harrison street, right resting on Michigan boulevard.

Hodcarriers' Union, 2,000 men.
Coopers' Union, 100 men.
Brewers' Union, 800 men.
Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union, 50 men.
Wood Carvers' Union, 150 men.
Wood Turners' Union, 175 men.
Horse Collar Makers' Union, 50 men.
L. A. 181, 400 men.

FIFTH DIVISION.
G. M. Harper, Marshal.

Forms on Michigan avenue, right resting south at Van Buren street.

Bakers' Union, 700 men.
Lumber Shovers' and Vessel Unloaders' Union, 800 men.
L. A. 8,382, 80 men.
Clothing Cutters' Union, 100 men.
Progressive Tailors, 25 men.
Machinery Constructors, 100 men.

The procession starts from the Lake Front at 10:30 a. m. sharp, and marches north on Michigan avenue to Van Buren street, to Wabash avenue, to Lake street, to State street, to Michigan street, to Dearborn avenue, to North avenue, to Larrabee street, to Wilson avenue, to the grove. In selecting the line of march the committee was actuated by a desire to avoid crossing street-car tracks and thus impeding traffic. The organizations already assigned to divisions in the parade guarantee to have over 16,000 men in line and the number may be increased to 20,000. The South Chicago men have chartered special trains and will be present in large force.

The Committee of Arrangements have secured the ball park adjacent to Ogden's Grove to accommodate the expected crowd. No beer will be sold on the ball grounds, but an unlimited supply of that beverage can be had at the grove. There will be no speeches. It was feared that the temptation to talk politics would prove too great, and even Tommy Morgan was barred. Members of Typographical Union from THE TRIBUNE and *Times* composing-room will play a game of ball for a prize. There will be an extended program of sports and games, winding up with a grand ball in the evening.

THE SMALLER PARADE.

A Corner-Stone Laying Included in the Programme.

The program for the corner-stone laying of the Bricklayer Labor Temple at Peoria and Monroe streets and the demonstration and picnic under the auspices of the Bricklayer Union will be as follows: The corner-stone will be laid at 9 o'clock by Edward Haley, Secretary of the Bricklayers' Union, and Richard Griffiths, General Worthy Foreman of the Knights of Labor. Speeches will be made by Congressmen William E. Mason and Frank Lawler. After the ceremony a procession will be formed and march to the Wisconsin Central depot, and from there go by train to Central Grove, where the picnic will be held. At the grove there will be speeches, athletic sports of all kinds, dancing, and the usual picnic pastimes. The procession will be formed and officered as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.
Chief Marshal, M. Callahan; Aid, C. Burgess.
T. J. Griffin, Division Marshal.
Horseshoers.

Officers of Ladies' Assembly and the Invited Guests in Carriages.
Central Council Knights of Labor.
Colored Waiters Knights of Labor.
Town of Lake and Hyde Park Assemblies.

SECOND DIVISION.
James Finnegan, Division Marshal.
Boxmakers' Assembly.
Cigarmakers.
Mixed Assemblies Knights of Labor.
Shoemakers' Assembly.
Harnessmakers' Assembly.
Mattressmakers' Assembly.

THIRD DIVISION.
C. Miller, Division Marshal.
Carpenters' Council.

Carpenters' Local Assembly Knights of Labor.

FOURTH DIVISION.
A. Earnhardt, Division Marshal.

United Order of American Bricklayers and Stonemasons.

The line of march will be west on Jackson to Green, to Monroe, to Peoria, to Jackson, to Franklin, to Van Buren, to Fifth avenue, thence to the Wisconsin Central depot.

The first division will form on Jackson street, right resting on Desplaines, and will move at 8:30. The second division will form on Jefferson street, south of Jackson, right resting on Jackson. The third division will form on Jefferson street, north of Jackson. Right resting on Jackson street. The fourth division will form on Desplaines street, right resting on Jackson.

Standiford Not a Murderer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—Frank Standiford and Charles Patton, arrested last night for the murder of Ben Walker, who was killed while beating a woman last night, were released this morning, the evidence showing that Joe Lambert, an ex-life saver, had done the killing. Lambert is under arrest. He claims he shot Walker in self-defense. Standiford and Patton happened to drive away rapidly as the shooting occurred.

Send two-cent stamp for "A Phenomenal Record" to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING REPAIRS.

Good Work Done by the Building Committee of the County Board.

About the middle of last April THE TRIBUNE called attention to the deplorable sanitary condition of the Jail and Criminal Court Building on Michigan street. It was proved after careful investigation, notwithstanding the assertions of those useless functionaries, the health officers, to the contrary, that the basement of the jail had become a receptacle for all the dead rats and defunct vermin of the neighborhood, that the plumbing was in a most unsatisfactory condition, permitting combustible and sewer gas to escape in noxious volumes, and that decaying vegetable matter, cigar stumps, waste food, and refuse were dumped into the area windows by the proprietors of the neighboring saloons and barrel houses and by some of the jail officials. The County Board was appealed to to put the building into a proper sanitary condition without delay. The Building Committee of the board, of which Commissioner Spry is Chairman, took up the matter at once, and every thing that was suggested, and more, has been done at a comparatively trifling cost—about $1,000 all told. The basement floor of the Criminal Court Building and of the insane detention wing of the jail, of which complaint was principally made, has been renovated. A new concrete floor has been put in, and sewer pipes and gas pipes have been carefully examined and put in good order. Everything has been put in excellent order and in good sanitary condition. There are no further complaints by the frequenters of the building or those residing in the vicinity. The ventilation is good. The air in all parts of the building is pure and wholesome. The rats have disappeared. The expense, compared with the good that has been wrought, is a mere trifle.

This is not the only good work that Commissioner Spry's committee has been doing at the North Side buildings. The interior of the Criminal Court, and of the Clerks', State's Attorney's, and bailiffs' rooms have been painted, calcimined, and repaired at a cost of $788. The carpets have been taken up, repaired, and cleaned at a cost of but $54. Those items cost for the same building under the boodle board as follows: Painting and cleaning, $2,950; carpet cleaning, $1,613! The remodeling of the principal Criminal Court room, so as to make two courts out of one, and the fitting up of the rooms used by the North Town officers in past years for the bailiffs, and other alterations made will cost about $3,200—the contract prices aggregate $3,467. The total expenses of those buildings for repairs, alterations, the fitting up of the basement, calcimining, and carpet cleaning will be about $5,000 this year. Contracts are invariably let to the lowest bidder after due advertisement. The work is done promptly and in accordance with the specifications, and the Commissioners look closely after the work as it progresses. Chairman Spry and the other members of the Building Sub-Committee, Messrs. Grannis, Scully, Jenkins, and Kimbell, are entitled to great credit for the careful, judicious, and economical management of the business intrusted to their care.

HOW TO CURE HAY-FEVER.

Stay in Bed and Keep Away from Drafts.

AUSTIN, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune]—In reply to "Subscriber," who asks in a late TRIBUNE if there is a cure or remedy for hay fever, I would sorrowfully inform him there is none, all the doctors, specialists, and quacks in the United States and elsewhere to the contrary notwithstanding.

As experience of twenty-five years' duration gives me some right to my opinion and to express it. For that period I have not failed to have an annual visitation, although some years it has been less troublesome than others, but it always manages to get there just the same. The variety and number of remedies and treatments I have taken and tried have been legion—from the application of leeches to Henry Ward Beecher's famous remedy, or, rather, the nostrum, he at one time so enthusiastically indorsed.

There is no permanent relief from it except emigration to some high altitude or high latitude; either will bring it. There are plenty of such exempt districts in the United States —the White Mountains, some portions of New York, and Northern Pennsylvania, Northern Michigan and Minnesota, Lake Superior, and most parts of Colorado.

But trips to those localities during the "season" are not always convenient and oftentimes are entirely impracticable for a variety of reasons, and the victim must needs grin and bear the infliction as best he or she can, until the friendly frosts of October bring the welcome relief to the sorely tried and afflicted body and soul of the sufferer.

While thus far there has been no remedy discovered for its cure, a large measure of relief, if not comparative freedom from its virulence, may be secured even to the stay-at-homes by lying abed.

This may appear to the average person less endurable than the disease. Often after a night of suffocation and torture one will just before morning drop into a refreshing slumber to be aroused, perhaps at a regulation hour, to again go through another day's misery. If instead of arising one stays abed and by keeping covered by light bedclothes prevent the air drafts from striking the body the disagreeable and distressing symptoms connected with hay-fever are gradually eliminated. The ease of the position and freedom from exercise prevents perspiration, the contact of the air upon which causes the terrible sneezing, one of the features of the pest.

There may be moderate ventilation in the room, but it is absolutely requisite that no draft should strike the body. The thinest of covering will suffice if the weather is warm, and more is not needed.

The most vicious and violent spasms of the disease will give away in a day or two to this treatment, and will stay away as long as the treatment is continued; but where is the average American citizen or citizeness who can be induced to lie abed day after day in enjoyment of most robust health so as to be enabled to continue so! B. W. B.

THE DEEP WATER CONVENTION.

The Resolution Passed Favoring Reservoirs for the Irrigation of Western Lands.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 31.—After a two hours' ride through the city this morning the Deep Water delegates assembled at the opera-house and were called to order by Gov. Thayer at 11 o'clock. The motion adopted yesterday to bar the next convention at Topeka, Kas., was reconsidered. This matter was left entirely in the hands of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

C. S. Thomas of Colorado introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Inter-State Deep Harbor Convention, that we respectfully request the Congress of the United States to pass an amendment to House resolution No. 10,540, offered by Senator Bowen of Colorado, now pending before it, to provide for a line of surveys preliminary to the establishment of a system of reservoirs for the storage of water in the arid lands of the West, and that such reservoirs when established should be owned or controlled by the State Government for the irrigation of said lands by the owners thereof.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A number of unimportant motions were then presented, and after extending a vote of thanks to the citizens of Denver, ex-Senator Tabor, and others the convention adjourned sine die. Quite a number of delegates left for their homes this afternoon. Those who remained in the city were at a banquet at the Windsor Hotel tonight and will make an excursion on the Union Pacific to Treymont tomorrow.

FISHERIES AND RETALIATION IN CANADA

What Our Northern Neighbors Think About the Subject.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 31.—The bluster and rant indulged in by Minister Thompson at Hagersville have not weakened the belief, which is general here, that at tomorrow's meeting of the Cabinet the privileges of purchasing supplies and transshipping cargoes in Canadian ports will be granted to American fishing vessels, and that the canals will be made free to vessels of both countries.

Sir John Macdonald, who arrived here yesterday from Dalhousie, is looking remarkably well, and says he is in splendid health. The reported interview with Sir John at Sydney, Cape Breton, upon the President's message turns out to be a fabrication, the Premier having granted no interview on the subject to no person.

The personal friends of Sir John Macdonald are angry because Sir Charles Tupper has obtained a title (a Baronetcy) which will descend to his heirs, whereas all Sir John's honors will disappear with him unless he secures something higher than he now has. The key to the little just conferred upon Sir Charles Tupper is his eldest son, Sir Stewart Tupper, barrister, of the legal firm of Macdonald & Tupper of Winnipeg, who is now about 34 years old.

Cleanse the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and realize what poor health you have had.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION POSTPONES THE COAL MATTER.

Changes of School Principals—Other Business Transacted—Commissioner of Public Works Swift Has a Lively Interview with Mr. Yerkes—An Opinion on Township Consolidation by the Judiciary Committee of the Citizens' Association—General Notes.

There were eleven members of the Board of Education in attendance at the meeting of that body last evening. As it takes eight members to let a contract or to do any business involving an expenditure of money, and as the members present were far from being unanimous on many question pending before the board, controversial subjects were generally avoided or referred for future action. The members went into caucus to settle a few disputed matters, and after a somewhat animated row proceeded at 9:30 to transact business in open session. The trouble was over the principalship of the Burr School. The German members insisted on the restoration of Mr. Haase, who had been placed on the unassigned list at the time of the annual election, but failed to carry their point, Mr. Sundell alone voting with them.

Mr. Wood, formerly of the Brown School, who had been elected Principal of the Burr, was transferred to the Emerson, and Miss Elizabeth M. Farson was transferred from the Von Humboldt to the Brown, where she formerly acted as head assistant. Mr. W. J. Bartholf was transferred from the Emerson to the Von Humboldt and Charles S. Barthoif from the Brown to the Burr School.

Action on the coal contract was postponed, but it is understood that the contract is to be divided between Weaver, Tod & Co. and Corkery. The expected debate on political economy was also deferred, much to the disappointment of Mr. Hereley, who was primed with a free trade speech in favor of the Perry book. The study is not taught during the first term of the school, Mr. Beale said, so there is no hurry about the matter.

Mr. Beale, from the Committee on Text Books, reported in favor of the addition of Greek to the course of study in the high school. When the study was dropped from the course some years ago forty-eight boys who were preparing for college withdrew from the high schools. There was no saying, however, to the taxpayers, as the Greek teachers were retained in the service of the board. The matter was referred to the Committee on High Schools.

The contract for replacing and repairing the furnaces in several of the schools was let to the Ruttan Manufacturing Company at $395 per school for replacing and $140 for repairing.

The report in favor of the purchase of $300 worth of German reference books, rejected at a previous meeting, was adopted, Mr. Fernald and Mr. Sundell voting for it with considerable protest, because the German committee said the books were absolutely necessary.

The cost of taking the school census this year was but $5,900, against $10,100 for the previous year, and the superintendent of the census and his assistants were allowed $10, $8, and $6 per day.

SWIFT LECTURES YERKES.

The Commissioner and Street Railroad Magnate Have a Long Interview.

President Yerkes of the North and West Side Cable roads was closeted with Commissioner Swift for three hours yesterday, and was "hauled over the coals" by the little Commissioner on several matters. In regard to the neglect of Mr. Yerkes to repair the dilapidated Washington street tunnel, that gentleman said he had had great difficulty in getting contractors to take hold of it, as they seemed to be afraid that it would tumble in on them before it could be properly sustained. He had finally succeeded, he said, in getting men who would figure on the work, and he believed the contract would be let next Monday. Mr. Yerkes said that he would be able to go ahead with the West Side work by Sept. 10 if not delayed in securing material. "I will see to it that the work is carried on faster than was the North Side cable," said Mr. Swift. "The people's rights must be respected, and I notify you now that I will not allow you to start in destroying the street until you have all the material on the ground."

Yerkes smiled. "We learned much in cable building by our North Side experience," he said. "We will push the work right ahead, once we get started, and I think I can promise you that by the middle of November we will have Madison street completed. After that the cable will run west on Madison street beyond where there is no sewer, and as he was informed that there was no money in the city treasury which could be used for the purpose of putting in a sewer, Mr. Yerkes agreed that he could advance $7,000 to the Department of Public Works to put the sewer in for half a mile east of Fowler's street. Mr. Yerkes did not escape a "raking over" in regard to the famous turtle-back track, and he promised that he would have new rails made by Sept. 16 to put around the loop, which would remedy the defect.

Mr. Yerkes was asked what he intended doing about laying his tracks on North Halsted street between the river and Clybourn avenue. "The ordinance provides that we shall lay the tracks on Halsted street. Now, below Division street there is no street to lay tracks on."

This was a poser for the Commissioner, and he said he would see what was necessary to be done. The time in which Mr. Yerkes is to lay the tracks expires Nov. 1 next. Mr. Yerkes said he did not care much whether he laid the tracks or not.

During the laying of the North Side cable Mr. Yerkes was given a permit to use Lincoln avenue between Clark street and Park avenue for three weeks. Instead it was used three months and the pavement was ruined. An assessment was made against the property-owners to repave the street, but Mr. Yerkes yesterday sent a check to the city for the entire pavement.

As Clark street is to be paved from the bridge to North avenue with cedar blocks on a stone foundation, the work will be commenced tonight at Kinzie and Clark streets. It is the intention to pave the street intersections at night in order to not interfere with the daily traffic.

THE LAW ON TOWNSHIP UNION.

The Judiciary Committee of the Citizens' Association Renders an Opinion.

The Judiciary Committee of the Citizens' Association has rendered an opinion upon the question of whether the proposition to unite the three towns can be voted upon at the November election. The committee finds that the statute law bearing upon this question is found in the revision of the Township Organization law, in force July 1, 1887. Sec. 37 provides that the County Board shall have power to unite or disconnect contiguous towns after the required petition has been presented to the County Board from one of the towns. The question shall then be submitted to all of the interested towns at a general annual election. When the board wishes to consolidate a town in which the authorities have power to levy and collect taxes for park purposes, the question of continuing the town as a park district for park purposes shall be submitted to the voters on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. If such park district is not established the County Board has no authority to consolidate such town with another town or towns. The principal question is, which is the general annual election referred to. The State laws indicate two annual elections in this county—the November and April elections. By reference to the decision it appears that the annual November election is the general annual election within the meaning of the term. The report continues:

There being required by law an annual election to be held in this county at that time for the election of certain officers—(see Statute laws, Chap. 46, entitled "Elections")—that election is therefore both general and annual. We also find in the case of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company et al. vs. Isaac N. Mallory, 101 Ill., page 583, that the "annual town meeting" referred to, held under the Town Organization act, for the election of town officers, etc., is not a general election within the meaning of that term; that the word "annual town meeting" and the word "election" are not convertible terms and do not mean the same thing; and hence the law in question, where it refers to the "general annual election," cannot, in our opinion, possibly refer to that time. And by other and further references to statutes and the decisions relative to what constitutes general annual elections we can find no election other than the November elections to which such term could possibly apply, it being the only "general annual election" provided for by the statutes in this county. By reference to the other clause above cited it will be seen that by express terms it is provided that "the vote as to whether such town shall be established and continued as a park district for park purposes shall be taken at the election to be held the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each year."

The other question arising is: Can the continuance for park purposes be voted upon at the same time and place as the question of uniting the towns? We fail to find anything in the law prohibiting it being done and we can see no good reason or policy against its being done. On the contrary, we can hardly conceive that it was contemplated by the legislators that a whole year should elapse between the time of the first and second votes, both of which must be taken in order to complete the consolidation.

Owing to our limited time we will not attempt to go into the history of the law in detail at this time, but submit the foregoings as our opinion, based not alone upon what is above recited, but other and further matters that would require a much more elaborate opinion.

We do not understand that we are called upon to express our opinion beyond such as relates to the action of the County Board in executing the requirements of the law as it now stands.

JOHN N. JEWETT, Chairman,
HUGH A. WHITE,
S. S. GREGORY,
JOHN J. HERRICK,
Judiciary Committee of Citizen's Association.

We concur in this opinion.

J. K. EDSALL,
D. K. TENNEY.

FIGHTING THE INFIRMARY MEDICAL STAFF.

Commissioner Jenkins has not yet given up the fight on the medical management of the County Infirmary and the County Insane Asylum. He has dropped the portion of the scheme which contemplates the revival of the wardenship under the title of steward, but he persists in seeking the removal of Dr. Chenault, the female physician of the infirmary medical staff. He also wants the insane asylum staff reconstructed, Mrs. Dr. Hunt, another physician, being the intended victim. He is said to have promises of support from a majority of the members. That is doubted. But a majority vote will not be enough. Any changes that are to be made must be under a suspension of the rules, requiring a two-thirds vote. Commissioner Aldrich said that the rules cannot be suspended to affect the position of employés like Drs. Chenault and Hunt, who are capable and efficient in the discharge of their duties. He quotes the following rule of the board on this point: "Such portions of Rules 4, 5, 6, 17, 18, 19 which are based upon the statute, and which operate as limitations upon the power of the board, shall not be suspended."

Rule 5, referred to above, provides that "all matters pertaining" to the taxes and financial affairs of the county generally shall be referred to the Finance Committee, and said committee shall also prepare and submit to the board for final action the salary list of all employés whose compensation is required by law to be determined by the County Board."

The changes referred to come under this head. They have not been referred to the Finance Committee, which would oppose the changes as suggested. All the members—Jenkins, Cool, Aldrich, Brenan, and Williams—favor letting matters stand as they are for the present. Kimbell, however, will make a fight Monday.

NOTES.

The public schools will open Monday with sixteen less rooms for the accommodation of pupils than at the opening of the schools last January. The tearing down of the Douglas building has brought about this unprecedented state of things. The Council appropriated half a million dollars for new schools in 1887. There is apparently nothing to show for this. An increase of about 5,000 as compared with January is anticipated. The number of half-day divisions will have to be doubled to meet the demands.

An Monday next is Labor Day and a holiday in the city offices all the departments will be closed. Bids advertised to be opened that day will be postponed until Tuesday.

Health Commissioner De Wolf received a dispatch from his Cincinnati agent yesterday, stating that Birmingham, Ala., was quarantined against Atlanta on account of the number of yellow-fever refugees in the latter city.

The Illinois Central Railroad was granted a permit to build a tunnel under the intersections of Sixteenth street and Indiana avenue and Dearborn street.

Seventy-two brokers were sued for nonpayment of licenses yesterday, and will have a hearing before Justice R. H. White today. Several more suits will follow.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY PRIMARIES.

They Will Be Held Next Friday and the Convention Saturday.

As stated in THE TRIBUNE Thursday the Republican primaries throughout Cook County will be held Friday next and the convention Saturday. This is the unanimous desire of the Republican County Central Committee, which met yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House, all the party leaders being present. So much interest was manifested in the meeting that the club room, adjacent corridors, and rotunda were crowded with those who desire to promote party unity and success. J. L. Woodward presided, and all the Committeemen were there except E. G. Keith, H. D. Patten, A. C. Potter, and P. O. Meany, who were represented respectively by W. D. Preston, George F. Morgan, W. D. Mather, and Chris Mamer. John Humphrey introduced a resolution providing that the primaries be held Friday, Sept. 7, and the convention Sept. 8. This was adopted, the wards and large country towns being given the following number of delegates: First Ward, 16; Second, 16; Third, 13; Fourth, 12; Fifth, 10; Sixth, 10; Seventh, 10; Eighth, 6; Ninth, 7; Tenth, 6; Eleventh, 17; Twelfth, 20; Thirteenth, 15; Fourteenth, 8; Fifteenth, 4; Sixteenth, 5; Seventeenth, 9; Eighteenth, 12; Nineteenth, 13; Twentieth, 6; Twenty-first, 9; Twenty-second, 9; Twenty-third, 11; Twenty-fourth, 14; Hyde Park, 19; Lake, 16; Lake View, 9; Evanston, 5; Cicero, 6; Jefferson, 4. There will be 349 delegates in the convention and there will hardly be any contests over the various offices for which nominations are to be made. The Third, Fourth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards will have district primaries, and throughout the county the Crawford law will be strictly enforced. Graeme Stewart in the Eleventh Ward designated four polling-places without being asked for them, and the Thirteenth will have five. The Third and Fourth Wards, which are embraced in the old Fourth, will have two polling-places each, and this will give every Republican an opportunity to vote at the primary. In the First Ward there will probably be a lively contest for the position of Committeeman, as the contestants have each a judge.

The Third Congressional District Republican Convention will also be held about Saturday next, and William E. Mason will be renominated. He will have no opposition whatever. The convention in the Second District may be held at the same time, and there is some talk of putting up Senator Monahan or James L. Monaghan, President of the Switchmen's Union, against Lawler.

NOTES.

The Streeter and Cunningham Central Club met at the Briggs House last night. A committee was appointed to arrange for a reception to Mr. Streeter, who will be here Sept. 22. John M. Foley, Secretary of the State Central Committee of the Union Labor party, warned all true Labor party men to steer clear of the alleged convention of the Union Labor party this evening. Foley says that no such convention has been called with his consent or knowledge.

A number of the members of the Young Men's Blaine Club met at the cavalry armory last night to organize into companies for marching in the campaign processions. Enough were present to form two squads of about twenty-five men each, and they took their first lessons in the maneuvres, marching around the hall in columns of twos and fours and company front until they were able to make a creditable showing. It is the intention of the club to form four companies to appear in uniform and to act as escort for honored guests. The squads will drill each Friday night during the campaign. The club holds regular meetings at the Leland every Saturday evening.

The Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Club met last night at the North Side Turner Hall. There was a good attendance, and these officers were elected for the ensuing year: S. B. Raymond, President; Frank M. Blair, E. C. Hamburger, and Louis O'Neill, Vice-Presidents; William T. Ball, Treasurer; Chester M. Davis, Secretary, and F. J. Gleason, Assistant Secretary. The following ticket was selected to be voted for at the county primary: S. B. Raymond, Col. William H. Thompson, Louis Hibel, Col. H. L. Scribner, William T. Ball, William G. Beal, George S. Dixon, E. C. Hamburger, Charles Harpel, Fred Heinze, Louis O'Neill, Charles Anthony, Charles S. Kirk, Thomas Murphy, and J. H. Porter.

WICKED BOSTON PEOPLE.

A Fickle Husband Cleverly Trapped by His Wide-Awake Spouse.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Society on Dwight street has a rich morsel of scandal to discuss for the next few days. Prominent on the street are Mrs. Jennie Barton and Mrs. M. B. Maxwell. Mrs. Barton has for some time suspected that her husband was not as devoted to her as he might be, and her neighbor, Mrs. Maxwell, she suspected was the ascendant star in his affections. Mrs. Maxwell was called to Portland recently, and shortly after Mr. Barton had business there. Mrs. Barton was "up to snuff," and when the boat touched here this morning she boarded it. She sought the stateroom of her husband, and dropping on her knees looked through the blinds. Sure enough there were her husband and Mrs. Maxwell. She went ashore and got an officer, and he took a peak over the transom. He saw the couple and demanded to be admitted, and upon their refusal to open the door he kicked it down and arrested them.

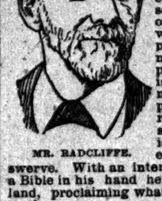
EVANGELISTIC WORKRS.

THE BODY WHICH HAS JUST COMPLETED ITS LABORS IN CHICAGO.

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Radcliffe, Mr. G. B. Studd, and Miss Macpherson—What They Have Gone Through in the Pursuit of Their Chosen Vocation—Thrilling Experiences and Dangerous Exploits in All Parts of the Globe.

No more notable body of evangelists has visited this city than that which yesterday concluded its services at Farwell Hall. It came here under the auspices of the Chicago Evangelization Society, of which Mr. D. L. Moody is President, Mr. T. W. Harvey Vice-President, and of which Mr. Ensign, whose office is in the Major Block, is manager. Its purpose was to supplement the ordinary methods of educating missionaries in the city, the visitations from house to house, the meetings in tent and hall, and the regular classes for instruction. It was composed of the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Radcliffe, Mr. G. B. Studd, and Miss Macpherson, and its services have aroused a widespread interest. Mr. Hudson Taylor, short, full bearded, compact in build, determined in look, founded the China Inland Mission in 1865 amid such perils as beset Livingstone in Africa. Mr. Radcliffe, a Liverpool lawyer, has during forty years preached in every city of Europe, defying the authorities which denied him the right to be heard. Mr. G. B. Studd, though quite a young man, has roughed it in the China Seas and among the tribes of Southern India. And it is Miss Macpherson who visited the East End of London long before "slumming" became fashionable and sent poor children in swarms to Canada, where they have been reared in comforts which could never have surrounded them at home.

Each of these evangelists has the militant air. Mr. Radcliffe, for example, has probably suffered as much contumely in his time as St. Paul or Martin Luther. In St. Petersburg the Greek Church banned him. He could only hold his meetings secretly. The houses of Russian converts were invaded by the police. The names of natives there found at prayers were duly registered, and the next morning they were in prison or on the dreary road to Siberia. In some places he was ridiculed, in others threatened. But he did not swerve. With an interpreter at his side and a Bible in his hand he passed from land to land, proclaiming what he held to be the truth.



MR. RADCLIFFE.

Mr. Taylor is not less resolute. He has spent his life in provinces which the foot of no white man has trodden. He has braved the torturer and the headsman. He has carried the Bible to Chinese peasants in their caves and their straw mat huts. He has preached in villages where the rustics were burning winter clothes to keep their dead relatives warm, and in towns where the opium smokers were lying insensible in the streets. He has penetrated Thibet, where the lama priests paste prayers on cylinders and estimate their piety by the frequency with which they turn the handle. In the hovels of Mongolia he has seated himself on the stove-bed of the household, and, with the accompaniment of a concertina, has sung old hymns to the wondering heathen. You could hardly choose from romance a person who has seen more and dared more than the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor of the China Inland Mission.

Mr. Studd has his life before him. "I spent my time in India profitably," said he; "for I spent it watching the labors of the Salvation Army. When I met its members they were in the Guzerat. They had adopted the clothes of the natives. They lived like the Guzeratis, and spoke the Guzerati language. This was the more remarkable because most of them are uneducated."

MR. STUDD.

"Were the Guzeratis converted?"

"Yes, in large numbers. And it was an honest conversion too. Most towns having natives of India are born hypocrites, and would pretend to be converted if they had anything to gain. But here they had nothing to gain; for the Salvation Army had not a penny to call its own."

"And how about the Chinese?"

"Most of the Chinese, I admit it, lie. They seem, too, to lie for the sake of the lie. I have known them to lie gratuitously about their name. But the truth which we preach to them changes their hearts entirely."

The Chinese mission, indeed, was the absorbing interest not only with Mr. Studd but with the whole party. Mr. Taylor had selected this route in order that he might henceforth send missionaries to China by way of the United States rather than through the Red Sea. He was full of the work which his mission had accomplished.

"When I landed at Shanghai thirty-four years ago," he said, "I was in sore straits. The Red Turbans had murdered the officials. They had captured the native city. Sheltered by one of the missionaries I watched the battle three-quarters of a mile away. A spent ball passed between the missionary and myself and buried itself in the veranda wall. Another day the arm of my friend's chair was shot away."

"Did you remain with him?"

"No. I rented a native house outside the settlement. I gave up attempting to sleep by night. On one occasion, seeing a fire near, I climbed to a little observatory on the roof. A ball struck the ridge of the roof, showering pieces of tile upon me. An inch or two lower and my missionary work would have been closed."

"Were you in constant peril?"

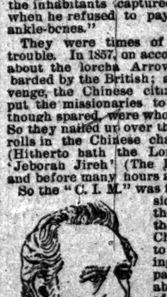
"At that period, yes. In the spring of the following year I went on a journey with the Rev. J. S. Bardon to Lang-Sham, where we attended an idolatrous festival. At Tungchan we were seized by the soldiery, who wanted to behead us in the streets. Fortunately I had a few visiting-cards and distributed them among the crowd. They were at once appeased."

"Were you much abused?"

"We were generally called 'foreign devils,' 'foreign dogs,' or 'foreign pigs.' In the rural districts we were seized for ransom. Might was right in those days. In one town the inhabitants captured a rich man and when he refused to pay ransom broke his ankle-bones."

"They were times of great penury and trouble. In 1857, on account of the dispute about the lorcha Arrow, Canton was bombarded by the British; and at Ningpo, in revenge, the Chinese citizens determined to put the missionaries to death. The latter, though spared, were wholly without supplies. So they nailed up over their mantelpiece two rolls in the Chinese character—'Ebenezer' (Hitherto hath the Lord heined us) and 'Jeborah Jireh' (The Lord will provide); and before many hours aid came to them.

So the "C. I. M." was founded. The missionaries, especially the ladies, first gained the confidence of the Chinese by professing to cure opium smoking. There was one patient, an old woman about 60, the servant of a mandarin, who was so delighted at being cured that she went home to the Yamen and told them how she had been cured, and how little she had suffered, and what a good thing it was to be cured of opium smoking. Another patient informed the ladies that she heard that she was to be pricked with a knitting-needle and was afraid of the operation. Being cured without any knitting-needle, she made scent-bags for her healers and put up a tablet in the Opium Refuge. She had smoked more than an ounce a day for fifteen years.



MR. TAYLOR.

Having obtained a great reputation as opium doctors, the mission began to distribute Bibles printed in Chinese. In one of the rural districts a man was so moved by what he read that he destroyed his idols and his scroll on which was a representation of the three principal deities of China. One of his little nephews, seeing a bare place on the wall, said: "Uncle, where are your idols gone?" He replied: "I have destroyed them. They are all false." So the boy ran away crying, "Uncle has gone mad. He has destroyed his idols." Thereupon the converts relatives came and beat him unmercifully, tortured him, and finally put him to death.

However, a step in advance had been made. The women began to join the missionaries. One woman was bitterly opposed by her husband, who said: "If you go to their chapel I will break both your legs." She replied, "If you do I will crawl there on my stumps."

In Cheh-kiang and Kiangsai women with little feet not more than four inches long walked three or four miles, toddling along the road slowly to service and back again. Wheelbarrows brought the old people. An aged dame of 80 would sit on one side of the barrow with her granddaughter of 16 on the other. The man wheeling the barrow would be the father of the one and the son of the other; and the wife would walk behind with her baby strapped to her back. They were simple and earnest, these early converts; they would cry over the story of the prodigal son and the history of Joseph, and tears poured down their cheeks while the missionaries told them the Story of the Cross.

And thus, in the heart of China, the Gospel was preached by that brave little evangelist, now growing old, who yesterday brought his Chicago ministration to a close.

CLOSE OF CHICAGO'S CONVENTION.

The Christian Workers' Council at Farwell Hall Ends Its Labors.

The last morning session of the Christian Workers' Convention, held in Farwell Hall under the auspices of the Chicago Evangelization Society, was well attended yesterday. Mr. T. W. Harvey presided as usual.

After the opening hymns the Rev. S. J. McPherson and the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor led in prayer. Miss Lucas, who is on her way to China to engage in missionary work, sang one of the Moody and Sankey hymns, and the prayers of the congregation were asked to aid her in her work.

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor referred in his opening remarks to the song sung by Miss Lucas and the help it had been to the workers in China. The Rev. Dr. Brooks of St. Louis followed, taking his text from Malachi II.

At the afternoon session there was a large attendance. A general invitation was extended to all singers to form an impromptu choir on the stage, and the result was some of the most inspiring singing since the opening of the convention.

The Rev. C. F. Goss invoked divine blessing. After a period of silent worship Ma

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights: you are requested to appear at your asylum Sunday, Sept. 2, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late frater, F. B. Schuneman. By order of A. WARRINGTON, E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

☞ Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

Cleveland and Thurman Single Termers.

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place, once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for reflection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people.—*From President Cleveland's letter of acceptance, Aug. 18, 1884.*

My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the civil service until you adopt the one term principle in reference to the Presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secure his reelection.—*From a speech by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Columbus, O., 1872.*

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Democratic National platform at the outset welcomes "an exacting scrutiny of the Administration of the Executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland President of the United States." Senator Allison has been making such a scrutiny in one direction—namely: that of expenditures, with extraordinary results. The same platform charges Republicans with extravagance. The President has repeated these charges over and over, and has rung the changes upon Democratic economy. The Old Roman is traveling about the country prating in his garrulous way of Republican dishonesty and recklessness of expenditures. The Democratic platform of 1884 pledged the Administration "to restore economy." The President in his letter of acceptance promised an honest, simple, plain, and economical Administration, and emphasized the need of honesty and frugality in making his appeal to voters.

How have these various pledges been carried out? The official figures obtained from the books of the Treasury by Senator Allison show that the total appropriations for the current fiscal year, not including what are called permanent appropriations, would amount to $306,000,000, but including them they would amount to $421,000,000, while the estimated revenue would be $440,000,000, or only $15,000,000 more than the expenditures—a statement which bears most significant relations to the question of the surplus. Senator Allison also has furnished a table showing that the expenditures of the Government during the Cleveland Administration and to date are $95,000,000 greater than those of the four years of Gen. Garfield's and Mr. Arthur's Administration. By the close of the present Administration the expenditures will be over $100,000,000 greater than those of the previous one!

This excess of expenditures cannot be explained away upon the theory of National growth, increased demands for public improvement, or the normal progress of National expenses. It is too large for that. It has been occasioned by a profligate and reckless waste of money. Extravagance has run riot. Money has been thrown away upon public buildings in the South that were not needed. Millions have been sunk in the largest and most monstrous River and Harbor bill ever enacted by an American Congress, which the President has allowed to become a law. There is not a department of the Government in which the expenses have not been largely increased through the ignorance and incompetence of the heelers and bummers who have been rewarded for partisan service in defiance of the regulations of the civil service. There is not a department which is not clogged with sinecures. There is not a department in which two men are not doing the work of one, and doing it less efficiently than when the one did it. There is not a department of the Government that is not being manipulated at present for campaign purposes at the public expense. And this is the retrenchment that was promised four years ago! This is the clean, honest, and economical Administration of which Democrats and mugwumps are boasting!

ASSESSING THE EMPLOYES.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, discussing the recent $10,000 contribution of the President to the Democratic campaign fund, defends it upon the ground that there is no law to prevent high public officials from voluntarily giving to the fund, and says:

Now the big fellows put up the money and the humble subordinates are protected against such exactions. That is the meaning of President Cleveland's act, which has been imitated by Cabinet officers and others high in authority. When the clerks in the Government offices hear of this they will quickly understand that it means that a burden which used to fall on their shoulders has been transferred to others broader and better able to bear it. That is just about right, isn't it?

It would be just about right if the clerks understood what the *Picayune* avers, but they could tell a different story. In Massachusetts, for instance, the employés of the custom-houses, post-offices, and other Federal offices all over the State have been served with the following notice:

The committee urgently appeals to and solicits you, as one interested in promoting the success of the present Administration, to contribute such an amount of money as you may feel inclined to give for these purposes.

Please send your contributions to Charles D. Lewis, Treasurer, No. 252 Washington street, Boston. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES D. LEWIS, Treasurer.

The clerks and carriers in the Chicago Post-Office might be able to bear important witness, and could furnish the *Picayune* with postal card souvenirs bearing the following significant legend:

Dear Sir: Please call and see me at your earliest convenience on a matter of importance.
E. B. ESHER, Room 38 Ashland Block.

For the information of the *Picayune* it may be stated that Room 38 Ashland Block is Postmaster Judd's law office, and that E. B. Esher is Mr. Judd's law partner, who was commissioned by Mr. Phelps of the Democratic National Committee to assess "the humble subordinates." The Government employés all over the State of Ohio, who have recently received a notification from the State Committee that "it regrets it is forced to appeal to your generosity," could add to the burden of testimony. Were it not that the Democratic party South is not forced to levy on the subordinates, having a short cut to success by disfranchising Republicans altogether, the *Picayune* would find ample proofs of assessments of subordinates in that section also. The innocent freshness of the *Picayune* is probably due to its extreme distance from any locality where Republicans are freely allowed to vote and its ignorance that up here in the North, where both parties are accustomed to vote, its party is in such straits that every employé of the Government, from the President down to the letter-carriers, has been ordered to step up to the Captain's office and settle.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SAVINGS BANK ARGUMENT.

It has recently been asserted as one of the evidences of the prosperity of American wage-earners working under a well organized system of protection, as compared with British wage-earners, who have no such aid, that the amount to the credit of Massachusetts working men and women in the savings banks of that State exceeded by $24,000,000 the sum deposited to the credit of the same class in the banks of the United Kingdom. Most of the attempts which have been made to break the force of this illustration have been limited to the statement that the English workingmen invest their savings in all manner of coöperative societies, building associations, and in the $5 shares of countless companies—all methods of investment unknown in Massachusetts—and that therefore the fact of this surplus of wage-workers' earnings in savings banks proves nothing. But finally a Boston correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* questions the accuracy of the figures on which the whole argument is based, and asserts that when correctly stated they prove just the contrary of what has been claimed for them, and show that high protection hurts rather than helps those employed in industries which are under its shelter.

There was more than $317,000,000 in Massachusetts savings banks last year. The estimate of the ultra protectionists was that 65 per cent of this was deposited by wage-workers. To begin with, according to the correspondent the deposits were really only $302,948,000, the remaining $14,000,000 being surplus, guarantee funds, etc. The whole number of accounts were 944,778, classified as follows:

	Number.	Amount.
$50 or less	344,640	$ 5,023,460
$50 to $100	91,072	6,585,392
$100 to $200	113,671	15,989,821
$200 to $500	185,547	61,109,496
$500 to $1,000	139,131	92,474,556
$1,000 or more	110,797	181,772,299
Women, adult and minor	456,376	146,402,595
By guardians	5,930	2,812,391
By religious and charity institutions	7,147	8,997,107
In trust	86,803	31,059,016

While these figures do not give the occupations of depositors, the small number of low deposits may be taken as an indication that it is unwise to assume 65 per cent as a fair estimate for wage-workers. This belief is strengthened when it is seen that the total average valuation of the State is $1,000 for each man, woman, and child. But the actual property of the wage-workers, who admittedly have the largest families, falls far below this $1,000 average, and it is absurd to suppose that from a third to a half of their average property is deposited in savings banks, as would be the case were they credited with 65 per cent of $302,0C3,000. Furthermore, the number of accounts is about half the total population of Massachusetts, and it is equally absurd to suppose that every other man, woman, and child has a bank book, especially when it is known that owing to the limitation of the amount of deposits to $1,000 many have a dozen books at the same time.

After thus seeking to prove that 65 per cent is too high an estimate the correspondent attempts to show what proportion shall be credited to the wage-workers. To do that he uses some statistics gathered in 1873 prior to the panic of that year showing roughly what the occupations of depositors then were. They were divided into five classes: "Day wage," "salary," "professional," "use or interest of money," and "trust accounts." The figures show:

Total number of depositors in the twenty-one banks for the year, 10,684; total amount deposited, $2,378,461; average amount deposited by each, $213. Now here follows a table, the essential points of which are these:

Classes.	No. of dep'rs.	Amount dep't'd.	Per ct. of am't.	Av. dep. p'r pe'n.
One	5,826	$610,569	38	115
Two	712	150,320	7	211
Three	206	53,294	2	258
Four	2,931	800,000	35	273
Five	1,909	403,541	18	208

The persons paid by day wages had only 38 per cent of the deposits while they had 52 per cent of the number of depositors, and the average deposit per person begins with $157 with the wage-earners and rises rapidly in the other classes. But other tables show the truth still further, that the wage-earners held just half of the deposits of $900 or less and 26 per cent of the deposits of over $900. Applying these figures as nearly as possible to the classification given above from the latest report and it will be seen that the proportion of the wage-earners in the banks is decidedly small, though it cannot be determined exactly.

Then the correspondent, having thus whittled down the deposits of the workingmen in savings banks to a low figure as compared with the original estimate, goes on with his attempted demonstration that their smallness is due to the evil workings of the protective system. He quotes from the report of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor to show that it is the manufacturers' employés who suffer most from the vicissitudes of idleness, and also quotes from another report of the same bureau for 1874 the following statistics concerning the depositors who come under the head of Class 1, which will show how the number of depositors who worked in protected industries compares with the number of depositors belonging to unprotected vocations:

Occupation.	Number of depositors.	Amount.
Agricultural laborers	218	$ 29,337
Bakers (journeymen)	28	5,015
Blacksmiths (journeymen)	60	12,708
Boots and shoe makers	336	45,359
Butchers	31	7,777
Cabinetmakers (journeymen)	41	9,921
Carpenters and joiners	266	48,548
Cigarmakers	43	8,889
Coopers	8	1,108
Cotton-mill operatives	75	9,927
Curriers and finishers	54	8,681
Domestic servants	440	46,413
Dress and cloak makers	39	6,007
*Employés of manufacturing establishments	435	71,623
Fishermen	42	7,856
Glass-works employés	10	2,948
Horse railroad employés	9	1,283
Housekeepers	288	49,291
Iron foundry operatives	10	1,690
Knitting and hosiery operatives	20	3,922
Linen-mill operatives	1	85
*Laborers	704	121,111
Machinists	106	18,774
*Mechanics	234	47,698
Minors	949	44,994
Marble and stone cutters	17	4,107
Masons	74	18,005
*Mill and factory operatives	41	4,627
Paper-mill operatives	8	336
Painters (journeymen)	60	12,233
Printers	28	2,931
Sailmakers	6	678
Seamen	281	78,264
Shop-girls	38	3,055
Shipcarpenters	20	3,672
Tailors and tailoresses	52	9,447
Tanners	28	5,022
Teamsters	141	34,655
Whipmakers	35	5,041
Wheelwrights	21	3,878
Woolen-mill operatives	34	5,822

*Not otherwise specified.

The deduction made from all these figures is that in 1873 less than $300,000 of the total amount of $870,503 deposited by wage-earners represented the savings of persons employed in protected industries, while the latter constituted half the whole number of wage-workers in the State. Since their savings fell 50 per cent below what they should have been, it is assumed that it was due to the system under which they worked, and that protection was not a benefit but a curse to them then—and since their condition has not improved since 1874 that it is a curse to them now.

FAVORING THE STANDARD OIL COMBINE.

The remarkable decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the case involving the discriminations maintained by the Lake Shore Railroad in favor of the Standard Oil monopoly has been reviewed somewhat in detail by THE TRIBUNE, but certain features of the singular ruling would seem to invite further comment. The testimony showed that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad charged as follows for the transportation of petroleum and its products from Cleveland, the chief distributing point for the Western trade:

	In car-load lots, per bbl.	Less than car-load lots, per bbl.
To Chicago, Ill	$ .50	$1.00
To Grand Rapids, Mich	.50	1.00
To Kalamazoo, Mich	.40	.92
To Detroit, Mich	.30	.64

The Inter-State Commission thus had before it a case showing that small shippers were charged double, and in some instances more than double, the amount per barrel demanded of a large dealer who could ship by the car-load. The Commissioners properly observed that the rates on small shippers were "high—almost so high that they seem in their nature prohibitory," and they justly remarked, also, that "the business of the country renders it necessary that a vast majority of the shipments of the freight must be made in less than car-load lots, and rates amounting to a penalty on this class of freight cannot be sustained." Yet, after laying down this equitable general rule, the commission proceeded to hold that the half rate to car-load shippers was not an unreasonable discrimination, and that in the case under consideration the double charge on small shippers was justifiable. The reason the Commissioners gave for relaxing the ordinary rule and making an exception for the benefit of the Standard Oil monopoly was that "few articles of freight can be shipped in the same car with oil in barrels," and hence that oil shipped in less than car-load lots was "not ordinary but extraordinary freight." Accordingly the double rate on small shipments of oil was justified on the assumption that no other freight could be taken in a car containing a few barrels of petroleum, since the odor and leakage would cause great damage to other goods or articles—an assumption completely refuted by the common practice of the railroads in shipping petroleum in stock-cars, which, of course, can be properly used only for the transportation of freight of the same general character as oil in barrels. Many kinds of goods could not be shipped in stock-cars or in the same cars with petroleum, but that is not true of railroad ties, steel rails, lumber, articles of wood or metal, etc. The fact would seem to be that almost any kind of freight fit to be transported in a stock-car on a return trip could go with petroleum without difficulty, and as the railroad used such cars for shipping oil west from Cleveland the supposed reason for the discrimination in rates does not exist and the conclusion of the commission is absurd.

Curiously enough in another case decided not long ago the commission laid emphasis on a fact which it completely ignores in the recent controversy. In the first case the commission when speaking of the shipment of petroleum with other freight, said: "The risk from injury to other property is something, but not serious. Oil in barrels is transported in cars which when not used for that purpose are employed in the transportation of live stock, lumber, iron, ore, or other articles not subject to injury from odors." In fact freight "subject to injury from odors" could not be properly shipped in the kind of cars used for the transportation of petroleum, and yet the supposed difficulty, which in one case the commission considered "something but not serious," is held in another to justify a half rate to big shippers and a double charge on dealers who ship by less than car-load lots. In all fairness and consistency the commission should have recognized and applied in one case the fact which it considered so satisfactory in the other. Especially should it have done this when it felt called upon to express grave regret that the railroads were not applying the Inter-State act in a manner to give small shippers all the benefits intended.

LORNE'S TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

The *Forum* for September contains a notable article entitled "Distrust of Popular Government," written by the Marquis of Lorne, and consisting of a series of observations on the political status and progress of this country. The article in question discloses such a careful and appreciative study of the subject, as well as such hearty sympathy with our institutions, that a sketch of its contents cannot fail to prove of interest to our readers. The article is all the more significant as it is written in reply to the letter of an "Eminent American," addressed to the Marquis, in which the writer expresses his opinion that it is a radical defect in all republican systems that the most vital questions depend upon popular elections. To illustrate his point he avers that we are without defenses and a navy, because neither party will allow the other to have the credit of constructing one; that our diplomatic service has no ability or continuity, owing to the exigencies of partisan politics; and that a republican government "can never act with continuousness of purpose at home or abroad as can a monarchy guided by the will and wisdom of one mind."

It is in answer to these points that the Marquis of Lorne devotes his communication to the *Forum*. In its preparation he has made as able a defense of popular government and American institutions as if he were a full-fledged American himself, instead of being a Briton, allied by marriage to the royal family, while, on the other hand, with more than ordinary clearness and force he has made it apparent that, notwithstanding his peculiar attitude towards the English sovereignty, he is extremely democratic in his opinions and tendencies.

So far as the navy is concerned, he is of opinion that should the emergency arise "the energy and producing power of the United States would not fail in soon placing on the water ships adequate for the defense of their own shores and afterwards for the attack of foreign places of strength." His clearness of observation, however, is shown in his location of the causes for the absence of a navy which he traces, not to the existence of any special form of government, but to the general conditions under which men find themselves. His historical research leads him to the opinion that no nations have become great naval or maritime powers "before they have fully used the resources of their country." While he concedes the influence which her fiscal and trade policies may have had upon England's ocean carrying trade he is still of opinion that it is doubtful if "Englishmen, if they were not so crowded at home, would have taken so much to the water." In this connection he makes this sanguine prophecy:

So will it be some day with America, when she has filled full of men the great spaces between the shores of the two oceans. With the mass of exports to offer, and with the immense population demanding foreign goods, she will in time draw to her more commerce than has ever been handled in the history of the world by any empire. It is safe to assume that her millions will at a future date prefer to have their own flag over the countless cargoes that will pour from and will pour into her harbors from Asia and from Europe.

The same line of argument is followed in other directions. He finds that our resources are so vast we can do things which would swamp or cripple smaller communities. We have so much "margin that the pranks played with principles which to men living in little lands would seem immutable, and whose infringement would imply the impairing of her full powers, make but little impression. It is this margin of power which invalidates such calculations formed by financial and economical theorists." In discussing this general question and attempting to show the futility of all comparisons between the United States with her great "margin" and other countries with their little "margins" he pays us a most delicate compliment:

In regard to foreign affairs—that is, in reference to international obligations and engagements—America has, fortunately for herself, had to make few of these. Those few she has kept to the best of her power, and as far as the nebulous expressions of the English language would allow her. No doubt when the English language has been still further improved and defined and more precisely adjusted to the wants of a common comprehension, by a longer residence on that continent full of clear air and perspicuous decision, any treaty expressed in "American" will be quite invulnerable. In the meantime it may be correctly observed that it has been the English negotiators who have misunderstood the English language, or have at all events always yielded to the influence of the *genius loci* in their understanding of it.

One more point made by the Marquis deserves attention. In answer to his American correspondent's averment that a republican government can never act with continuousness of purpose as can a monarchy guided by the will and wisdom of one mind, he reminds him that to those who look upon the United States from a European standpoint "it appears that there is far more of real sovereignty in the hands of the President than there is in the hands of any of the Kings who in Europe govern by means of imitations of the English Constitution." The figurehead position of his mother-in-law is clearly shown in his remark: "That Constitution makes the sovereign reign, but does not allow him or her to govern." He defends our diplomacy, fervently insists our roll of diplomats can sustain a triumphant comparison with any list furnished by constitutional or autocratic empires, and claims that continuity of policy has not been wanting. "To foreigners and to Englishmen the great nation which is the predominating power in the New World offers a spectacle for admiration and envy," says the Marquis. The eloquent manner in which he sets forth the spectacle shows his own deep sympathy for democratic institutions, and considering his prominent position will undoubtedly create a sensation in England. The American who provoked this reply may be an "eminent" one, but his Anglomania has received a fitting rebuke, though administered with rare courtesy and dignity. The people of this country owe a debt of gratitude to the Marquis of Lorne for "this brief tribute of admiration from one who has long lived by the side of them, who has experienced much kindness from their citizens, and who is a hearty admirer of their polity and Empire."

It has been reported lately that when the Republican County Convention meets it will be apt to renominate Thomas Brenan for County Commissioner. This has given rise to occasional protests from members of the party, who say that as Mr. Brenan is a Democrat it would be bad policy to select him or any one holding his political views. While these objections are sincere many will deem them mistaken. To Mr. Brenan personally no one can make any opposition. He is a man of business and of incorruptible integrity. His record on the present board, where he is the only Democrat, has not won him the reputation of a partisan. An entire new board has to be chosen this fall—ten members by the city and five by the country vote. If appearances are not deceitful the Republicans will choose them all. If that be so it would be good policy to have at least one member of the opposition on the board to keep a check on the majority. If on the other hand the Democrats should carry the city then they would have a majority of the board whether the Republicans nominated Mr. Brenan or not. It is hard to see that anything would be lost politically by his nomination, whilst the county would be the gainer by retaining the services of an honest and experienced member.

The oppressive manner in which the bagging trust is bearing down upon the cotton planters of the South has roused them to discover some way in which they may escape from it. One plan has been suggested which meets with general favor and is strongly urged by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. It advocates the use of cotton cloth as a substitute for jute and hemp in covering cotton bales, and says: "Planters would have in the staple itself the material for its own covering, and the increased consumption of cotton in the manufacture of the cloth—an increase estimated at 100,000 bales a year—would be a further benefit to the farmer." It also argues that the manufacture can be carried on cheaply and conveniently in the cotton section itself, and that the establishment of factories in several Southern cities for the manufacture of this particular kind of cloth will give employment to a large number of hands now idle but willing to work. Pine straw cloth and even pine boards are also being used. The farmers are in earnest, and are bound to smash the jute bagging trust.

THE Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (mugwump) clearly shows the hole into which the President has tumbled in fooling with the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of Washington. If the article is abrogated it is in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the Canadian exports across the country by refusing permits, and hence the President is absurd when he asks for more power. If, on the other hand, it is not abrogated, then it is incumbent on him to give two years' notice. In one case it was his duty to have stopped the transit when the article ceased to have effect. In the other case, as the *Republican's* correspondent shows, he is recommending a violation of treaty obligations without giving the requisite notice. From either point of view he is in a hole, and the brethren are not helping him out by praising his courage in tumbling in.

THE money market was steady with a larger movement of currency to the country. Local securities were dull but firm. New York exchange was weak and sterling firm. Stocks in Wall street were irregular but averaged firmer.—The Chicago produce markets were unsettled. Provisions fell off because of yellow-fever news, and wheat on free selling by longs, but all ended up firm. As compared with Thursday pork closed 7½ cents higher, lard and ribs 5 cents higher, wheat and corn ¼ cent lower, oats stronger, rye ½ cent higher, barley and flaxseeds steady.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS must have had some peculiar whisky to drink at Cheltenham Beach—whisky so strong that the effects of it have not yet passed off—or he would not tell such fairy tales about Illinois as he is doing at the East. He says that the Illinois Democrats are worried only about New York, and that they are sure to carry their own State. He says he was nearly mobbed by the farmers who rushed up to him and asked him questions. He may have met some farmers while he was working the Stock-Yards along with Frank Lawler, but if he met any while strolling down Blue Island avenue with Frank they were probably bunko men in disguise, who took the distinguished Congressman from Texas for a granger who might safely be initiated into city life. Mr. Mills says that he is sure that if this State is deluged with tariff documents it will go Democratic. He must be careful, however, not to include among those documents the free whisky provisions of his own bill.

Republican Every Time.

JEFFERSON, Ia., Aug. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am an Iowa reader of THE TRIBUNE, Republican as to party affiliation, and believing in the desirability of tariff reform. I am thankful to Mr. Cleveland and the Democrats for what they are trying to accomplish in that direction, and will on this account support that ticket. I think the course of THE TRIBUNE in discrediting the Mills bill is singular, and can only explain it on the ground of partisanship, and yet it seems to me that THE TRIBUNE receives no thanks from my neighbors who happen to be high protection Republicans.

I am at a loss to understand how tariff reform is to be aided by the success of the Republican party with Mr. Blaine as its leader.

THE TRIBUNE, I perceive, publishes daily a column of names of Democrats who propose to go over to the Republicans. It is hardly likely that many of them have been readers of THE TRIBUNE heretofore. There is also another side, and it is to be hoped that a goodly number of Republicans will follow their convictions on the great issue of this campaign. It is inconceivable to me how a believer in tariff reform can vote the Chicago platform. CHAS. EMFIELD, M. D.

[Before deciding to support the Mills bill suppose you examine the duties on rice and sugar, which it proposes to retain for the benefit of Southern Democrats, and the duties on wool, which it proposes to cut off only because wool is grown principally in Northern Republican States and in Texas (which the Democrats can't lose) and the Territories. The Mills bill is sectional and partisan. THE TRIBUNE has been opposed to it outright from the first day it was announced until now. Besides, THE TRIBUNE is Republican on principle. Its present editor never voted anything but a Republican ticket since the party was founded and probably never will. There is something in the Republican party besides this tariff question.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me, a "private," to say a word, as a matter of simple justice, in commendation of the course of THE TRIBUNE on the tariff. I have been a voter and a close observer of public affairs from the time of "Grandfather" Harrison to the present; and a portion of that time a political editor, though never a holder nor seeker of office. I have read THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for the last ten years, and have admired both the great ability and sound wisdom of its management. Its views on the tariff, in the current phase of that question, seem to me to be of self-evident correctness.

After all the fears and fault-finding as to its supposed position, still holding the same ground it occupied six months ago, I cannot see that it differs in any important degree from that of Benjamin Harrison and the great mass of the Republican party—nor even from Mr. Blaine, when he stops to unfold his sententious, proverbial utterances into detailed argument. I

It is refreshing to have, in the turbulence of modern politics, an example here and there of the old Roman poet's ideal of "A man just and tenacious of principle." Go on! J. B. L. S.

THE Anarchists now at Joliet say and feel that their only hope of pardon is in the election of Gen. Palmer. They do not give their reasons for the faith that is in them, but they must have good grounds for their belief.

THE Senate Tariff bill will differ from the Mills measure in two notable features. It will be against the Sugar Trust and it will not be for free whisky. It will not allow the small stills to run without supervision so as to flood the land with illicit spirits, but it will cut the duties on raw sugars 50 per cent so as to break up the great trust, which the Mills bill allows to remain.

A WEST VIRGINIA colored man has been converted to Cleveland. He says that he touched the latter and was cured of an obstinate "misery in his hip." If this be so Mr. Cleveland may fall back on faith-healing when he has been ousted from the Presidency. There may appear a sign on some Buffalo street next spring reading: "G. Cleveland, Late of Washington, D. C., Faith-Healer. Rheumatism a Specialty."

NOW a banana trust is to be formed to put up the price of that fruit to American consumers, who are numbered by the millions. All the big importers are to be united, with a capital of $17,000,000. The bananas which we eat come from the West Indies and Yucatan, and the new trust thinks it can control both sources of supply. When shall we have the watermelon trust?

SAMUEL HARRIS, reformed thief, says that he has been a criminal for thirty-five years, thirty of which he spent in jail. The wonder is that he did not find out sooner that he did not have the necessary qualifications for a successful thief, and try his hand at being an honest man.

ONE of the reform measures of the new County Board government was the consolidation of the large number of small committees into a few large ones. The old system of pocket committees gave rise to uncontrolled and uncontrollable jobbery, from which the new one is free. The same plan is now to be tried in the Board of Education, which, for the first time in years, is to be run systematically and economically. There have been twenty-three committees, each of which has ruled unchecked in its little sphere. Now these are to be consolidated into four—Finance, Judiciary, School Management, and School Property, the last to be composed of five members and the others of three, with the President of the Board as ex-officio member of each. The Committee on School Management will look after the examination of teachers, the course of study in general, and all the special studies, while that on School Property will deal with the purchase of lots, the erection and repair of buildings, the employment of janitors, and the collection of school rents. The gain in efficiency and economy will be great, and the new system cannot be introduced any too soon.

HADJI HOUSSEIN KOULI KHAN MOHAMMED EL VASARI is missing. What makes it worse is that he is the new Persian Minister to this country, and were he to get lost here the Shah would naturally feel irritated about it and insist on having him back or an equivalent for him. As Mr. Fred H. Winston is familiar with the language and the manners and customs of Persians it might be a good idea for Secretary Bayard to send him to look up the missing diplomat.

HARD coal has gone up 50 cents a ton. The mine owners at the East gave the order and the Chicago coal dealers have had to ratify it, whether they wanted to or not. "For as the prompter breathes the puppet squeaks," the soft coal men say that the only cure is to buy their wares, but their advice does not seem to be altogether disinterested.

A TENNESSEE school teacher elopes with the daughter of a wealthy planter, she being one of his pupils. The father protests, and there is a row, in which the planter is killed, and the lucky pedagog gets both the daughter and the ducats.

CURRENT NOTES.

A poet talks of "Two Ways of Love." One of them doubtless is the bridal-path.—*Life.*

A man in Galveston ate twenty-three eggs at one meal. The jury said he died from overfeeding.—*Puck.*

The coming election, if managed by the bright lights of pugilism, would undoubtedly result in a "draw."—*Puck.*

Dar's one 'mahkable t'ing abo't advice. W'en yo' awtah use hit yo' dun fawgot hit, jis' laik yo' did wha' yo' put de onion seed las' fall.—*Judge.*

Miss Tennis—Do you go in much for athletics, Mr. Racket? Mr. Racket—No; go out mostly, don't ye know—field sports and that sort of thing.—*Life.*

Nervous passenger—And are you sure there is no danger, officer? Officer—Not a bit. The Captain's just gone to take a nap because it's too foggy to see anything.—*Life.*

Congressmen may secure an odd vote here and there by a judicious distribution of seeds among their constituents, but the right things to plant for votes are public buildings.—*Oil City Blizzard.*

At a seaside hotel you can always tell a dry goods clerk by the way he folds his napkin, and a bartender by the way in which he feels under the table-leaf for a drawer of sugar to sweeten his tea.—*Puck.*

Old boy—Thomas, if my wife asks you where I am tell her that I have gone to the opera. Servant—Certainly, sir, certainly; but where are you really going in case anybody else should want to know?—*Texas Siftings.*

Philadelphia boy—"Pop, the men what belong to trusts is awful good, ain't they?" Pop—"What put that idea into your head?" "Why our teacher said last Sunday, 'The good shall inherit the earth.'"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Stranger (to bartender in "art gallery")—I see you have fine interior decorations here, friend. Bartender—Best in the city, sir. There is a bottle of interior decoration that has been in the cellar for twenty years.—*New York Sun.*

Aggie—How did George propose to you, Nellie—He rushed into the parlor the day after we had been introduced, flung $50,000 worth of bonds into my lap, kissed me eagerly seventeen times, and cried out: "Darling, you must be mine!" So I became his.—*Time.*

Mrs. Dugan—"Jamesey!" Mr. Dugan (drowsily)—"Yis." Mrs. Dugan—"Ye must git up if ye want ter ketch the 2 o'clock train. Sure, ye could me ter wake ye at wan." Mr. Dugan—"An' is it wan o'clock now?" "Mrs. Dugan—"It is that. I heard it sthrike wan t'ree toimes just now."—*Time.*

Gus De Smith—You sold me that picture as an original Rubens, but I find out now that it is only a copy. Art dealer—Well, you see the original picture was also painted by Rubens. De Smith (quite satisfied)—Ah, that's a different thing. I hadn't thought of that. Good morning.—*Texas Siftings.*

"Did Col. Yerger treat you politely when you called to see him?" asked Uncle Mose of another colored man. "You bet he did. He blowed de smoke ob a cigar in my face whut must hab cost 20 cents. Hit was de finest kind ob a cigar."—*Texas Siftings.*

Country minister (to deacon)—I was sorry to see you drop off to sleep this morning in church, deacon. Deacon (apologetically)—Well-er, the heat was so oppressive, Mr. ——. Country minister (gently)—My dear brother, if there is anything which should keep you alert to the Word of God, as expounded from the pulpit, it is oppressive heat.—*New York Sun.*

PERSONALS.

Hamilton Disston, the Philadelphia sawmaker, never used a saw in his life.

Gen. Boulanger has given the munificent sum of $20 for a "Grand Boulanger prize" for the St. Malo regatta.

John Ruskin has been studying sunsets in France and is soon to go to Italy. The great man goes by rail. He hates the snorting locomotive, but he loves the Italian sunset more.

C. Piazzi Smyth, astronomer royal for Scotland, has resigned his office for "despair of ever being able to do anything good or compete with other observatories when the Government continues to refuse to do what its own commission recommended."

Chevreul, the French scientist, has just celebrated his 102d birthday. A deputation of Paris students who went to his house to offer congratulations was allowed to see him. They were received by [illegible], a promising young man of 70.

De Lesseps is approaching his 83d birthday. It is said that the "Duke of Suez," as he is playfully called, when he went up for his bachelor's degree in 1822 passed creditably in the humanities, but failed miserably in geography; he could not tell the cardinal points on the map!

M. Kergovatz, a chemist of Brest, electrotypes bodies after death. By his process the body is incased in a skin of copper, which prevents further change or chemical action. If desired this may again be plated with gold or silver, according to the taste or wealth of the friends of the deceased person.

Dr. Alfred Cook, a graduate of the Northwestern University, who received the degree of Ph. D. at Halle, Germany, and subsequently pursued his specialty at Johns Hopkins, has been elected to the chair of philosophy at Bryn Mawr Woman's College. He is regarded as one of the best Kantian scholars in this country.

P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia's street railway magnate, not unknown in Chicago, always rides in a carriage, avoiding the conveyances which he furnishes to the public. In this latter regard he is like Commoner Yerkes of this city. Yerkes is not above riding with the mob, but he is generally in a hurry and therefore walks.

M. Zola says it is a mistake to regard the French as a democratic people. No nation is more wedded to aristocratic ideas or fonder of outward marks of distinction. True wisdom, he adds, consists in living in accordance with the spirit of the nation, and therefore he has accepted the Legion of Honor decoration and will seek election to the Academy.

Louis de Geer, the eminent Swedish statesman, is 70 years old, and has retired from public life. He will be remembered in history as the Minister who brought about the radical reform in the Swedish Constitution in 1866—the substitution of a modern parliamentary system of government, with two chambers, for the old system of representation by States.

The late Charles Crocker of San Francisco is said to have felt a personal interest in the employés of the roads which he owned. A story is told of an accident in which a fireman met his death. Mr. Crocker was greatly disturbed, and when one of the officers of the road told him that it was no use worrying over such things, which of course happening with more or less frequency all the time, he looked up and replied vehemently, "But, my God, man, one of our boys was killed, and I could not get that out of my head."

Congressman "Billy" Mason, while entertaining and instructing the Republicans of Mount Vernon, N. Y., the other evening, was several times interrupted by a boozy Democrat in the rear of the hall yelling "Cleveland! Cleveland!" The speaker bore this, as he had other interruptions, with great good humor, but finally turned to the fellow with: "Your breath is familiar, but I don't just recall your face; come nearer, please." The Cleveland yells subsided.

Sarah Bernhardt is in mourning for her tiger cat. This is the way she talks to a Paris reporter: "The poor little tiger, you know, is dead. I grieved for him much—more than my friends did, I am afraid." "And the amour of fin with the satin linings. Have you that still?" "O, yes; that is in Paris, too." "Is it true, madame, that you used to sleep in it?" "Well, yes, I did sleep in it, but not always. It was this way: My sister was ill. I wanted to be with her at night, and, not being able to share her bed, I had the coffin carried into her room and slept there. I keep the coffin still, but I have come to the conclusion that I will not be buried in it. I will be cremated."

JOKES HEARD IN A DAY.

An Advanced Thinker.

Unsuccessful revivalist—I've got something now I think will work.

Co-worker—What's your plan?

Revivalist—Old as I am, I'm going to announce myself as a boy preacher, and if that doesn't work I'm going to fill my sermons full of slang.

The Minimum of Usefulness.

If there is any man who wishes to serve his country to the least possible advantage, said the general utility man, "a way is open for him to do it."

"What is that way?" asked his companion.

"Let him vote the Prohibition ticket," was the earnest response.

Intemperance in Politics.

Prohibition campaign committeeman—Here's a pretty mess of it now.

Friend of the cause—What's the disturbance?

Committeeman—As the campaign advances some of our leaders are becoming intoxicated with excitement.

Her Frank Acceptance.

"Yes," said she, "I will accept your proposal this time and we will be married before winter."

"O, delight!" exclaimed he. "Your sudden change bewilders me."

"I know it must," continued the sweet thing, "but the fact is I have just learned that I didn't pass in my examination last spring, and rather than go back to the seminary and stand the disgrace of being put down I'll—I'll even marry you."

No cards.

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THREE MEN ARRESTED.

SCHAACK'S DETECTIVES TAKE A HAND IN THE SCHUNEMAN CASE.

Three Men Whom It Is Alleged the Police Suspect of Complicity in the Woltersdorf Tragedy Arrested on North Clark Street—The Inquest on the Dead Man—Capt. Aldrich Sharply Questions the Widow — Some Contradictory Statements.

Detectives Lowenstein and Coughlin of the East Chicago Avenue Station have, it is said, made an arrest in connection with the Schuneman case. Capt. Schaack has never believed that the man committed suicide, and as he was well known among the German saloonkeepers on the North Side Detective Schaack came to the conclusion that he had been followed from some North Side saloon. He found out, it is alleged, that for some days previous to his murder Schuneman had paid business visits to a number of saloonkeepers on North Clark street. Among the places visited, it is said, was that of Henry Ackerman at No. 110 North Clark street. For three months a man about 26 years old and of German birth has been spending a great deal of time in Mr. Ackerman's saloon. He was well dressed, and always had money. He said he was a collector, but failed to state what house he was connected with. He was known as Charles Herman, and made the acquaintance of nearly everybody who entered the saloon. Herman had no regular hours, and would sometimes be the first one in the morning. At other times he would remain until the place closed at night. A little over two weeks ago he brought a young man to the saloon with him one day. This man was about 23 years old and a German. He gave the name of Charles Worrow, and was as affable in his manner as his friend Herman. Ackerman employed the younger of the two to attend the pool tables in the saloon. Herman was always there to go out with his friend when the place closed at night.

After Schuneman was killed Schaack, so rumor has it, had his suspicions directed toward these men. Early last evening Detectives Lowenstein and Coughlin entered Ackerman's saloon and at sight of them Herman, it is claimed, lost his composure and left the place by the front door. Both detectives followed him, and when he saw the officers at his heels he began to walk rapidly. Detective Lowenstein called to him, and quick as a flash Herman, so the story goes, edged into the alley between Ohio and Ontario streets. The officers drew their revolvers and reaching the alley began firing at Herman, who was retreating toward Dearborn avenue. After a dozen shots had been fired the fugitive, who had sheltered himself behind a garbage barrel, surrendered. Worrow was also placed under arrest, and both were taken to the station. A third man was arrested later in the evening, but his name could not be ascertained.

Schaack refuses to tell what he has against the prisoners, if anything.

Late last night Mrs. Herman, the wife of the prisoner, called at the East Chicago Avenue Station. She lives somewhere on Carpenter street, and seemed greatly agitated at the arrest of her husband.

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE INQUEST.

Capt. Aldrich and Mrs. Schuneman—Testimony That Does Not Agree.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Ferdinand Schuneman was held at the County Hospital by Deputy Coroner Barrett yesterday.

When Mrs. Schuneman was called she stepped forward dressed in deep mourning. She repeated her story as already published; how she and her husband went visiting, their return home by way of West Lake street shortly after 11 p. m., etc.

"Did he display any money in the saloon where you went?"

"Yes, he had a big roll of bills, from which he gave me two $5 bills. He had his watch with him, too, a ring, and a diamond stud."

"Did he have any enemies?"

"No, sir, I think not. He was quiet-tempered, and always told what he thought of a man right to his face."

There was a pause. Capt. Aldrich turned to the woman. "Are you positive," he asked, "that I handed you Schuneman's letter?"

"You or one of your men," answered Mrs. Schuneman.

"Are you as positive about that as about your other statements?" went on the Captain. Then she admitted that it was Bek who showed her the pistol.

"I shall never forget or forgive, sir," said Mrs. Schuneman, sobbing, "your brutality when you prevented me from going to my husband and seeing him before he died. It was cruel, sir!" And she sobbed as if her heart would break.

The Captain did not press the matter further, nor did he ask if she had fainted. Lieut. Beck ventured to ask some questions which had already been gone over. Barrett cut him short.

The room was crowded. Sergt. Hartnett was the first witness. He said:

"At 12:50 a. m. I was at Ashland avenue near the park. I saw a man running to the patrol-box. It was Thomas B. Botevyle. He said a murder had been committed on Ada street, between Washington and Randolph. We ran back. The man was lying on his back, with this revolver in his left hand."

At this point there was a pause which Capt. Aldrich sought to take advantage of. Learning Coroner Barrett was through he turned to his subordinate.

A LOYAL SUBORDINATE.

"Sergeant," he asked, "when I called at Mrs. Schuneman's house did I say her husband was at the hospital or the morgue?"

"I'll swear, sir, you said the hospital," promptly answered Hartnett.

"Did she faint?"

"No, sir."

"Did I treat her like a lady?"

"You did, sir; that you did."

"How long was it after the shooting that I was there?"

"It couldn't have been more than twenty or twenty-five minutes."

"What has this got to do with the inquest?" grumbled one of the jurors.

"That's all I wanted to ask," said Aldrich.

"Where was the body?" asked Barrett.

"It lay stretched across the alley," replied the Police Sergeant. "Everything was all right; no pockets were turned inside out, nor were the clothes disarranged. His vest was buttoned and his necktie in place."

Thomas B. Botevyle was next called. After telling how he had heard the shot and run to the alley he added: "The pants pockets were turned inside out; the vest had been ripped open and blood was trickling down his shirt bosom. A revolver lay a few feet away from him at his left. This Hartnett picked up, saying: 'Here's his revolver.'"

At this stage of the proceedings Hartnett broke in excitedly: "Which of us was in the alley first, you or I?"

"We both reached it at the same time," quietly answered Botevyle.

"Weren't you behind me?"

"No, I wasn't; I got there ahead of you, if anything."

"I tell you you were behind me!" exclaimed Hartnett in a passion, and added hotly: "Had you drank any intoxicating liquors that night?"

"Yes, I had; I always do."

"You have no right to ask such questions," interposed Juror McIlwee.

"Here, this is no place to quarrel," said Coroner Barrett. But Hartnett was almost beside himself.

"Did you see the revolver on the ground?"

"Yes, I did, and saw you pick it up, too. You said to me, 'Here's the gun,' then went a few feet and picked up the knife; then said, 'Don't touch anything.'"

DR. MOYER'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Moyer was then examined. He explained that the wound was caused by a bullet entering the left side of the skull, coming out at the right. There was no powder trace outside, though internally it was plentiful. The side of the head was bruised and the right eye blacked. But that, in the doctor's opinion, was due to the force of the explosion and the bullet's passing through the head.

Botevyle was recalled.

"Was Schuneman's vest buttoned?" asked Capt. Aldrich.

"No, sir, it was ripped open."

"Then, of course," commented Capt. Aldrich, growing sarcastic, "the murderer, whoever he was, must have stopped to button it." And he laughed.

After dinner Officer Bowen was examined. He responded to the patrol wagon call. "I searched the body," he said. "In the left hand pocket was this revolver"—showing a 42-calibre Smith & Wesson. "One of the pockets was turned inside out."

"Was the vest buttoned?" asked Aldrich.

"It was," answered the officer.

Mrs. A. L. Hall of No. 15 Ada street repeated the story published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. "At 12:30 or thereabouts I was awakened by loud talking," she said. "I got up, went to the window, and saw Mr. Schuneman walking with another man in the direction of Randolph street. Half a minute later the shot was fired."

SCHUNEMAN'S COMPANIONS.

"Describe the other man."

"He was not quite as tall and did most of the loud talking."

Mrs. Theodosia Jennings of No. 9 South Ada street, who sleeps directly above the alley where the man was shot, also repeated her story about the scuffling in the alley between the two men at 12:50, the shot, and the groaning.

Then Mrs. Schuneman was called.

R. J. Scott, the wagon washer at Crossman's livery, said he saw three men running east on West Randolph about 1 a. m.

"Did they make any noise?"

"I thought it was a runaway horse."

Pat Rowan, the officer on that beat, said he was on Madison street, near Bishop court. The first he knew about a murder having been committed was when Lieut. Beck told him. He had been past Ada street and Randolph at midnight. This concluded the testimony.

"Where was this man between 11 o'clock and 1 a. m.?" asked the Deputy Coroner of Capt. Aldrich.

"We don't know," he answered.

"Well, find out. I want to know it. We'll adjourn the case till Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock."

During the afternoon Capt. Aldrich and Coroner Hertz searched Schuneman's trunk, finding nothing suggestive. A receipt for a box at the Commercial vaults was discovered, and today this will be examined. Capt. Aldrich says he has a large force at work on the case, but as yet has found nothing that throws any light on the mystery.

Inquiries at various saloons on Madison street failed to throw any light on Schuneman's whereabouts between 11 p. m. Wednesday and 1 a. m. Thursday. At No. 501 Madison, where it was alleged he had been playing poker, J. B. Tymeson, the saloonkeeper, says that not only was the murdered man unknown there, but that there was no game being played in or about the saloon after 10:30 p. m. Wednesday.

This is contradicted by several persons living in the neighborhood. A reliable business-man says that the poker-room is kept open every night, often until morning. The night of the murder at about 12:30 o'clock, according to this gentleman, a row occurred on the sidewalk in front of Tymeson's saloon. A man answering Schuneman's description was mixed up in the affair. This gives the cue to a plausible theory, and one which is being carefully investigated by private parties. They are acting upon the belief that after Schuneman left his wife he walked to Madison street. He was well acquainted with all the resorts in that vicinity, and doubtless knew of the poker room at No. 501. It is supposed that he took part in a game and either by winning or displaying money—which was a favorite habit of his—excited the cupidity of some characters desperate enough to take advantage of this indiscreet act. The row may have been the outgrowth of the poker game. The theory is that Schuneman was followed by one or more of the gang, stopped in front of Mrs. Wilson's at No. 17 Ada street, where the first noisy altercation took place. The murderer and Schuneman walked past Mrs. Hall's, and stopping in front of No. 9 had the scuffle which ended in his death. Mrs. Annie L. Hall testifies that she looked out of the window and saw men running in all directions. Everything indicates that the murdered man was either robbed before being killed or soon after. Botevyle was not long in reaching the spot, and the guilty party or parties were not in sight or hearing. If there is anything in this theory it will probably be developed in a few days.

A CORRESPONDENT'S QUERY.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE puts the following pertinent questions. The are turned over to Capt. Aldrich, who may safely be able to answer:

Did Mr. Schuneman rob himself first, then beat his brains out, and shoot himself, or did he shoot first, rob himself, and then beat his brains out, or did he beat his brains out, and then shoot and rob himself?

SEVERAL SOUTH SIDE CASES.

Burglars entered the house No. 2007 Wabash avenue last night, and after locking the door of the servant's room rifled the bureau drawers of their contents. The servant, Sarah McKeans, aroused the family by her screams, but before the police arrived the burglar had made good his escape with $20 and a gold watch and chain. A considerable sum of money was lying near by and was overlooked by the thief.

The residence of Mr. Dudley, No. 2611 Indiana avenue, was also entered and $30 worth of booty taken.

Earlier in the evening Sergt. Corcoran shot at a man coming out of No. 2633 Calumet avenue, when the same tactics were adopted in regard to locking the door of the servant's room. No arrests were made in any of the cases.

A BURGLAR INFESTED DISTRICT.

The West Side Pillaged by Daring Housebreakers—Daylight Operations.

Part of the estate of the late Allan Pinkerton consists of houses on Adams street, between Loomis and Laflin, and on Laflin street almost to Jackson. These houses are occupied by wealthy families. W. A. Pinkerton does not trust to the surveillance of Capt. Aldrich's policemen, but has one of his own watchmen guard the houses every night. In spite of this extra precaution thieves have made several successful raids on the premises during the last few weeks. The house at No. 72 Laflin street is occupied by J. W. Eckhart of the firm of J. W. Eckhart & Co., flour merchants at Washington and Union streets. Mrs. Eckhart was alone in the sitting-room, when a thief crawled through one of the rear windows into the kitchen. He locked the door on Mrs. Eckhart and went away with several umbrella-handles, bracelets, and rings.

The house at No. 504 West Adams street is occupied by William G. Oliver of the Board of Trade. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver are in Buffalo, but in their absence thieves have gone through every room in the house. It is impossible to estimate the loss until Mr. Oliver's return. Justice Jarvis Blume had a burglar-alarm put in his flat at No. 752 West Madison street. The other night the Justice was awakened by a burglar prowling about. A brother-in-law of Mr. Blume, G. Little of Littleton, N. H., was visiting the family. He was also awakened. Justice Blume armed himself with a cane and an ice-pick and started after the burglar. A parlor match was struck upon the wall but an inch or so from his face. The Justice dropped both ice-pick and the hickory cane, making a clatter that frightened the burglars. The brother-in-law had lighted the match. Thomas McCauley's stationery store at No. 82 South Halsted street has been broken into twice within a fortnight. The first time $25 was taken, the second $30. Two well-dressed men in a barouche drove to the house of George W. Titus at West Jackson and Laflin streets about a week ago and went to every door. No one was in. At the gardener's house they were told that everybody was away. They drove off. In half an hour they walked back, broke in the storm-door in the rear, cut in the panel, and entered the house. They carried off about $400 worth of jewelry.

A FREIGHT-TRAIN DEMOLISHES A HOUSE

The Occupants, Who Are at Supper, Have Narrow Escapes.

A train of freight cars on the Burlington Road was backed off a switch at 7:30 last evening, demolishing the house of Mrs. Keller, No. 73 De Koven street. Martin Hogan, the engineer, could not see the end of the switch, and the cars dashed into the little house. Mrs. Keller, with her son John, his wife, and two children, were eating supper at the time. All escaped injury except Mrs. Keller, whose left arm was bruised. The building is a total loss, the damage reaching $1,200. Two express wagons standing beside the house were also demolished.

The Thingvalla Was Badly Injured.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—Port Warden Hunter held a survey on the steamer Thingvalla after she was placed on the slip and ordered that she have a new bow and stem from the collision bulkhead forward, which will include the first seam of the keel. Those who saw the steamer on the slip yesterday say it is a miracle that she ever reached port, as her bow is gone right down to the keel.

Detective Jim Duffy Discharged.

Detective Jimmy Duffy was discharged from the force yesterday by Superintendent Hubbard. He is a cousin of ex-Lieut. Dan Duffy.

CHINA WILL NOT RATIFY.

SHE DECLINES TO ASSIST US IN RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

The Government Has Decided Not to Accept the Treaty with the United States—A London View of the Retaliation—Christening Emperor William's Youngest Child—Review of the Day's Speculation in London—General Foreign News.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—China refuses to ratify the American treaty restricting immigration.

BLAMING THE PRESIDENT.

The London "Times" Discusses the Retaliation Message and Its Consequences.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Times* this morning thus begins its leader: "We ventured to predict the other day that President Cleveland's message would only serve to stiffen the backs of the Canadians. The speeches of two of the important Canadian Ministers, of which our correspondent sends a summary, show we were not far from the mark. These first public utterances of the members of the Dominion Government may cause the President to realize how wantonly he has embittered the relations between the two great nations of North America for an indefinite time to come." After commenting specially on the text of the speeches the *Times* continues: "So far from flinching from the encounter, Canada courts it. Thus, unless both sides cool down considerably, and we fear that neither in Canada nor the States is the state of political parties favorable to such a subsidence of temperature, we have to thank President Cleveland for making interminable mischief between two nations which formerly contrived to get on together amicably." The *Times* then concludes: "President Cleveland's recommendations are already on the point of becoming a law. The retaliation bill provides that the President shall have the discretionary power of suspending the transportation in bond of Canadian goods across the States and imposing tolls. In our money market article will be found a letter showing that the effect of this part of the bill will be to increase the earnings of the Canadian railways at a certain amount of inconvenience to the Canadians. What our people are looking to see is whether the Dominion Government will take the trouble to meet this double-edged weapon with another of their own make."

THOUGHTS OF LIFE AND DEATH.

Christening the Imperial Baby—Extracts from a Dead Emperor's Diary.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Garmo, the Court Chaplain, who conducted the services over the two dead Emperors, today christened the great-grandchild of the one and the grandchild of the other. The ceremony was held with much religious pomp and circumstance in the schloss at Potsdam, in Frederick the Great's library, where were gathered in honor of the occasion an illustrious company, including the King of Sweden, the King and Queen of Saxony, the Crown Prince of Greece, the Archduke Carl Ludwig, the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, with a galaxy of German Princes. The infant Prince received the name, Oscar Karl Gustav Adolph, in honor of the King of Sweden and in commemoration of his own imperial father's presence in Stockholm on the day of his birth. The child's sponsors included the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Austria, and the Queens of Italy and Saxony. The christening ceremony was succeeded by a reception and banquet, after which the Emperor came into Berlin to present a standard of ribbons to the guard regiment with which he has been more immediately connected. This took place in the Place de l'Opera amid a scene of much enthusiasm, and then, when it became dark, the Emperor and all his illustrious guests were serenaded at the schloss by the bands of the Corps of Guards, 1,000 in number, who, massed within a torchlight square, played in the most effective manner, selections of military music, concluding with the Prussian tattoo. An immense multitude filled all the thoroughfares leading from the schloss. Thus was celebrated the eve of Sedan, of which the anniversary is to be solemnized, tomorrow, among other things by a grand review of the Corps of Guards.

The Emperor gave to the public this evening five characteristic extracts from the journal of his grandfather. Each of these documents was written at a critical point in the life of the author; the first shortly before his being made Regent, the second after the war with Austria, the third at the close of the French war, and the fourth on his reassuming the reigns of power after recovering from the wound inflicted on him by the Socialist assassin, Hoebig. They occupy three columns of the official paper, and would be lost by any condensation.

FOREIGN SPECULATIVE MARKETS.

A Downward Tendency Meets with a Check Through Wall Street Buying.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The market for American shares was erratic at the opening, but took a downward tendency on sales encouraged by rumors that the St. Paul people intended to cut rates on live stock and other freights. Although leading operators discredited the rumor, the preponderance of selling depressed prices. The market continued flat until Wall street resumed buying, when an advance was secured which leaves quotations in general higher than they were last evening. In the afternoon a special filip was given to Northern Pacific preferred, Oregon Transcontinental, Erie, and Louisville. The market was dull all day. Leading members of the House were conspicuous by their absence, the opening of the partridge shooting season tomorrow having drawn them out of town. Consols were dull, and there is a large bear account in them.

Copper shares were steady. The French syndicate will sell Chili bars at £78 10s per ton for consumption, as the corner in copper for August delivery will be over tonight.

Baptism of the Emperor's Son.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The infant son of Emperor William was baptized today. He was christened Oscar Karl Gustav Adolph. There were 170 guests. The ceremony was followed by a banquet. In the evening a concert was given by the bands of the guards, numbering 1,000 players.

Foreign Notes.

Advices from the Soudan say that fresh trouble is brewing there.

Sir John Saville Lumley, lately British Ambassador at Rome, has been raised to the Peerage.

M. de Claperedes, the new Swiss Minister to the United States, has started for Washington.

The colliers' strike continues. The strikers were not satisfied with the terms for a settlement agreed upon by their committee, and refused to accept them.

FIVE COWBOYS DROWNED.

A Sudden Storm Does Fearful Mischief in a Colorado Valley.

PUEBLO, Colo., Aug. 31.—Word has just been received in this city of the drowning of five cowboys in the northwestern part of Pueblo County, just west of Pike's Peak. A large party were attending a cattle roundup. Tuesday night seven of them pitched their camp on Beaver Creek, a small stream that usually has no water in it. Being tired all slept soundly, paying no attention to a slight shower that came up during the night. It, however, proved to be the edge of a large black cloud that burst a short distance from them. The result was a column of water six feet deep sweeping down upon them and carrying everything in its path. The seven sleeping cowboys were carried down. By a terrible struggle two of them succeeded in getting hold of the branches of trees and clung half alive until the flood subsided, which was almost as quick as it had come on them. The bodies of the other five men were found scattered along the bed of the stream from one to five miles below the camp.

Raided by Horse-Thieves.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., Aug. 31.—A gang of horse-thieves from No Man's Land made a raid on Minneapolis, just over the Colorado line, Wednesday. They had gathered in about seventy-five horses, when a posse of citizens went after them, and in the fight that followed one of the thieves was killed.

DEATH AND RUIN AT HOT SPRINGS.

Buildings Wrecked by a Fierce Flood and Thirteen Persons Drowned.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—It began to rain at 11 o'clock last night, and until 1 o'clock this morning there was a perfect deluge. Hot Springs Creek was insufficient to carry off the water which rushed down the mountain sides, and Central avenue, the one principal street of the town, became a rushing torrent. The town is situated in a long, narrow valley, through which Central avenue runs, and the principal hotels and stores were flooded. At one time the water in the houses was four feet deep, and in the street were floating all kinds of wreckage, boxes, barrels, etc. When the people awoke this morning a scene of desolation was presented. Many frame buildings were demolished, and the more substantial ones were undermined so badly that most of them will have to be rebuilt. The town, in fact, is a desolate ruin. Thirteen persons are missing and are believed to have been drowned. Nine bodies have already been recovered from the ruins of wrecked buildings. The lost are mostly colored people. The greatest confusion prevails, and it is likely the loss of life will prove to have been greater.

DAMAGE FROM PRAIRIE FIRES.

Fences and Outbuildings Burned in Indiana—Yesterday's Blazes.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Great damage has been done to fencing, corn-fields, and isolated small buildings by fires, which, because of excessive drouth, spread rapidly all about this city. A large field of clover north of town was burned this morning. The smoke was so thick this afternoon that lamps were necessary and street lights give out a sickly glare.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—N. C. Foster's large sawmill at Fairchild, this county, burned at daylight this morning. It is believed to have been fired by an incendiary. The loss is $60,000. The insurance is $20,000, in the American, Anglo-Nevada, Boylston, Fire Association, Hamburg, Imperial, New Hampshire Northern, People's, Sun Office, Sun Mutual, and Orient. A mill on the same site was burned under similar circumstances six months ago.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The gasoline pipe in the canning factory at Flat Rock, this county, exploded, the fluid ignited, and Harry Prunk and John Ryan of Indianapolis were seriously burned. The flames were extinguished before any great damage was done to the building.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Aug. 31.—The losses by the forest fires are now estimated at $60,000 to $75,000. The homeless people are being sheltered and fed by those who saved their homes. They will require assistance to rebuild.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE.

Indications for the Northwest During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Indications: For Indiana and Illinois, fair, preceded in southern portions by rain, cooler, winds generally northerly.

For Lower Michigan, fair, cooler Saturday morning, followed by rising temperature, winds becoming variable.

Place of observation.	Height of bar. reduced.	Thermom'r.	Maximum Temper'ture	Minimum Temper'ture	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall Measurement.
New York	29.90	72	84		S.		Cl'udy	
Washington, D. C.	29.86	74	92		E.		Cl'udy	
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.82	76	84		Calm.		Cl'udy	.80
New Orleans, La.	29.86	76	86		S.		Fair.	
Galveston, Tex.	29.96	82	86		N.		Cl'udy	
Nashville, Tenn.	29.84	72	90		S W.		Rain.	.16
Cincinnati, O.	29.84	74	90		S W.		Cl'udy	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.88	68	76		N.		Clear.	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.90	68	80		Calm.		Fair.	
Rochester, N. Y.	29.88	68	78		Calm.		Fair.	
Erie, Pa.	29.86	70	76		Calm.		Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O.	29.82	72	80		N.		Cl'udy	
Sandusky, O.	29.92	64	80		N.		Cl'udy	
Toledo, O.	29.90	62	76		N. E.		Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	29.90	60	72		N. E.		Cl'udy	.16
Albena, Mich.								
Green Bay, Wis.	30.14	62	68		S. W.		Clear.	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.04	62	68		S. W.		Clear.	
Marquette, Mich.	30.18	42	66		N. W.		Clear.	
Port Huron, Mich.	29.90	58	64		N. W.		Cl'udy	
Chicago	30.04	60	68		N. W.		Clear.	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.06	56	66		N. W.		Clear.	
Duluth, Minn.	30.14	56	60		N. W.		Fair.	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.12	62	70		N. W.		Fair.	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.12	62	74		S. E.		Clear.	
Davenport, Ia.	30.02	68	74		S.		Clear.	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.02	68	74		S.		Clear.	
Keokuk, Ia.	30.00	70	76		S.		Clear.	
Cairo, Ill.	29.98	74	76		S.		Cl'udy	.60
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	64	78		S. E.		Cl'udy	.02
St. Louis, Mo.	29.96	68	78		S. E.		Cl'udy	
Hannibal, Mo.	29.98	68	76		S. W.		Clear.	.18
Omaha, Neb.	30.16	66	70		N. W.		Clear.	
Huron, Dak.	30.18	64	70		N. E.		Clear.	
Yankton, Dak.	30.16	64	70		N. W.		Clear.	
Moorhead, Minn.	30.18	60	64		S.		Clear.	
St. Vincent.	30.14	58	66		S. W.		Fair.	
Bismarck, Dak.	30.16	54	66		S.		Clear.	
Fort Buford, Dak.	30.08	72	76		S. W.		Clear.	
Helena, Mont.	30.04	44	86		Calm.		Clear.	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.02	52	80		W.		Clear.	
Denver, Colo.	29.94	78	82		W.		Clear.	.02
Dodge City, Kas.	30.14	72	80		S.		Clear.	
El Paso, Tex.	30.04	68	84		S.		Cl'udy	.10
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.98	58	90		S. E.		Fair.	.01
Minnedosa.	30.22		64		W.		Cl'udy	
Fort Garry.	30.02	60	68		W.		Fair.	
Medicine Hat.								
Norfolk, Va.	30.06	80	88		S. E.		Clear.	
Charleston, S. C.	29.90	80	88		S. E.		Clear.	
Montrose	30.04	66	82		S. E.		Cl'udy	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.00	80	90		S. E.		Clear.	
Pensacola, Fla.	29.94	78	84		S.		Cl'udy	.22

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

BULL, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the Buffalo, from New York.

HAMBURG, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the Bohemia, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the Wentmore, from Baltimore, and Kansas, from Boston.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Passed Portland Hell, the Tower Hill, from New York, for London.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the Bordere, from Boston.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the Lahn, from Bremen.

BROW HEAD, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the India, from New York, for Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Passed Kinsale, the Floridian, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

LAWLER TO THE LETTER-CARRIERS.

He Was in the Business Himself Once, but He Soared.

Over 400 letter-carriers crowded into the "examination room" at the Government Building last night to listen to a speech by the Hon. Frank Lawler. Peter Dudley, Superintendent of City Delivery, acted as Chairman. "Once I was a letter-carrier myself," said Frank. "I was a letter-carrier for nine years. It may be a long step from letter-carrier to an honorable seat in Congress. You may know there is one now in that position—one man who took that step." Later on he said: "Your distinguished citizen now traveling around the world (Carter Harrison) once said to me, said he, 'Frank, if you don't blow your own horn no one will blow it for you,' and I am going to blow it." Again he remarked: "If any letter-carrier on this force believes he is only dragging on this corps for the money there is in it he better go over to Roche and get on the police force."

The Dentists Assembled in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—In the Dental Association meeting here today a paper was read by Dr. Louis Ottofy of Chicago and Dr. William H. Atkinson of New York on "Dental Education." The Southern Dental Association this afternoon elected: President, J. Y. Crampford, Nashville; First Vice-President, John C. Story, Dallas, Tex.; Second Vice-President, W. N. Morrison, St. Louis; Third Vice-President, John S. Thompson, Atlanta; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Stubblefield, Nashville; Recording Secretary, M. C. Marshall, Little Rock; Executive Committee, Drs. Dyer, Clifton, Stables, Catching, McKellops, and Black. The American Dental Association elected officers as follows: President, C. R. Butler, Cleveland; First Vice-President, A. W. Harlan, Chicago; Second Vice-President, Samuel A. White, Savannah; Corresponding Secretary, F. A. Levy, Orange, N. J.; Recording Secretary, George A. Cushing, Chicago; Treasurer, A. H. Fuller, St. Louis; Executive Committee, E. T. Daly Philadelphia; George W. McElhany, Columbus, Ga.; J. N. Crouse, Chicago; Frank Abbott, New York. The next meeting will be held in Saratoga the first Tuesday in August next year. The National Board of State Dental Examiners also held their meeting and elected: President, T. S. Waters, Baltimore; Vice-President, S. T. Kirk, Kokomo, Ind.; Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. Levy, Orange, N. J. The next meeting will be held at the same time and place as the American Association.

A Young Naval Officer in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—The *Post* tomorrow will state that Lieut. Nelson T. Houston will be tried by court-martial at Newport Monday next on a charge of having obtained in advance by devious means the questions to be put to the naval class during recent instructions.

Explosion in a Pennsylvania Mine.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 31.—An explosion of gas in the Mount Pleasant mine this afternoon blew the head-house and fan-house to pieces, set them on fire, and also set fire to the interior of the mine, which is still burning. No lives lost.

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, HATS, SHOES.

Fall Goods Now Ready.

Today we inaugurate the Fall Season in our made-to-measure department, and invite you all to inspect the largest and finest collection of goods—to make to your measure—ever shown in any one establishment.

We are thoroughly organized for the highest grade of work with capable workmen right in the house to develop your ideas, cater to your whims and fancies, and to make clothes that fit. If you can spare the time come in today. You'll be pleased and benefited.

Scarcely twenty-four hours go by that you don't feel the need of an extra Wrap. Our make of light-weight Overcoats fill this want perfectly. They are dressy, shapely, and graceful. The price is no barrier to your having one of these handy garments.

We save you at least a dollar on Shoes, and give you the best.

Dark Hats now. Good stock, small prices.

Our Furnishing man gives you a splendid chance on Suspenders, and wants you to brace up on it.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams-sts.

THE DOG AND THE SHADOW

A Dog, crossing a bridge over a stream with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw his own shadow in the water, and took it for that of another Dog, with a piece of meat double his own in size. He therefore let go his own, and fiercely attacked the other Dog, to get his larger piece from him. He thus lost both. —*Æsop's Fables.*

IT ALWAYS PAYS to hold on to a good thing. People who have tried Santa Claus Soap hold on to it because it is good. Some may think that because there are other Soaps that give more in bulk for the money, that they are cheaper; but such bulk is made up with rosin. When quality is sacrificed for quantity, such soap is not cheap at any price. Santa Claus Soap is the best, and is sold by all grocers. It is made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE PROMISE OF DAKOTA.

What the Thrasher Yields Show—Some Encouragement.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The story told by the thrasher in the Northwest is more favorable as a whole than was anticipated would be possible a few weeks ago. The following is a synopsis of the reports received:

In the northern sections wheat-cutting is still in full blast, and in the Manitoba provinces some growing grain is still immature enough to suffer from frosts. The full effects of the frosts of Aug. 16 and 17 are becoming apparent as the grain comes from the thrasher and is brought to market.

In South Dakota the growth of wheat is becoming "discouraged by repeated failures from one source or another, and the abundant yields of other grains and hay have a tendency to lessen the wheat acreage year by year.

In Central Dakota some complaints of rust and blight are made, but the damage in that section is no greater than usual, and the yield per acre is fully up to the average. The first wheat marketed is nearly always the poorest of the crop, and this season's first receipts may prove no exception to the rule, although wheat from the vicinity of Aberdeen presents a better appearance than last year's first receipts.

The yield of other grains, of flax, potatoes, and hay is so encouragingly large and the outlook for corn so brilliant as to totally eclipse the shadow caused by a partial failure of wheat.

Corn in some of the southern sections is pronounced out of harm's way, while in the central part of the Territory two weeks more exemption from frost are necessary. The yield of wheat ranges from five or six bushels per acre to twenty and twenty-five.

Carl F. Bauer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Carl F. Bauer, a well-known German publisher and editor, died at his home in this city tonight. For a long time Mr. Bauer was editor of *Der Herold*, in this city, but retired about a year ago on account of failing health. Previous to coming to Milwaukee Mr. Bauer was proprietor of the Pittsburg *Volksblatt*. The deceased was 61 years of age, and was born in Baden. During the revolutionary period of 1849 he was obliged to leave Germany, going to Switzerland. He came to America in 1851.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

MITCHELL'S KIDNEY PLASTERS

Cure all Pain or Weakness across the Kidneys, Back, or Loins. They draw the Pain from the Kidneys to the surface of the body, absorb all disease, and restore the Kidneys to a healthy condition.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, 50 cts.

An Immense Bathtub and Its Occupant.
See Sunday's Globe.

OLD GOLD And SILVER bought—all kinds Jewelry Silverware, etc. Highest price paid. PENNA. SMELTING CO., 65 Randolph-st.

STEINWAY.

Triumphant at every World's Fair; indorsed by the most eminent authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Piano of the World.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

Apollinaris
NATURAL MINERAL WATER
HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

"*The Queen of Table Waters.*"

"*Reigns alone among Natural Dietetic Table Waters. Its numerous competitors appear to have, one after another, fallen away.*"
British Medical Journal.

"*Absolutely pure and wholesome, superior to all for daily use, and free from all the dangers incidental to artificial aerated waters.*"
Sanitary Record.

"*A necessity at every Table and at every Bar.*"—New York Tribune.

The FILLING at the APOLLINARIS SPRING at AHRWEILER, in RHENISH PRUSSIA,

FOURTEEN TO NOTHING.

AND THE NOTHING WAS ON CHICAGO'S SIDE OF THE SCORE.

Indianapolis Found Young Tener Several Times, and Every Time They Found Him They Made a Run—The New Pitcher Received the Poorest Kind of Support from the Rest of the Team—The Giants Take a Game from Boston—The Maroons Beaten at Kansas City.

League.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New York	64	36	.640
Chicago	57	44	.564
Detroit	55	45	.550
Boston	53	47	.530
Philadelphia	51	47	.520
Pittsburg	46	50	.479
Washington	38	61	.384
Indianapolis	32	67	.323

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Des Moines	73	39	.654	St. Louis	61	29	.677
St. Paul	57	51	.528	Athletic	60	35	.632
Kansas City	43	66	.395	Cincinnati	61	37	.622
Milwaukee	42	69	.378	Brooklyn	58	38	.604
Sioux City	15	95	.136	Cleveland	39	60	.448
Chicago	56	53	.514	Baltimore	41	61	.402
Omaha	56	53	.514	Louisville	37	62	.374
Davenport	31	46	.311	Kansas City	34	63	.319

Today's Games.

National League—Chicago in Indianapolis, Detroit in Pittsburg, New York in Boston, Washington in Philadelphia.

American Association—St. Louis in Philadelphia, Cincinnati in Brooklyn, Kansas City in Cleveland, Louisville in Baltimore.

Western Association—St. Paul at Des Moines, Milwaukee at Sioux City, Chicago at Kansas City.

POUNDED BY TAILENDERS.

Indianapolis Shuts Out Chicago, the Former Scoring 14 Runs.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—John Tener, Capt. Anson's new pitcher, was in the box for the first time in a league game this afternoon, and he is a first-class man, the large score to the contrary notwithstanding. That he was slightly nervous is admitted, and the disgraceful actions of Denny, Glasscock, and Healy made him more so. The trio began their funny work the moment Tener entered the box. They stood near third base and continually yelled that Tener was out of the box and that he was pitching illegally. The part of the nine were scattered between the home plate and third. They, too, made remarks till Capt. Anson called Tener from the box and refused to go on with the game until the boisterous noises ceased and all except the catchers went to their bench. Still further to annoy the new man, and in willful violation of the rules, Glasscock told the batter the kind of a ball Daly had signed Tener to pitch. That sort was kept up until Daniels was forced to follow the rules and squelch the fellow. With men on the bases "Long" John Healy made himself obnoxious by throwing out slurs on the new man's build. Through it all Tepper pitched good ball and added his position well. Then, too, the team behind him went all to pieces at the time when they should have assisted him.

Tener began by striking out Hines. That was irritating to the Hoosier team, and they began chin-music. Tener kept up his work, and sent in two balls that Jerry Denny couldn't touch. The noise became louder, and it had its effect on the Pittsburger. Daly signed him for a high-ball. One medium high came and Denny sent it flying to left field for two bases. A passed ball sent him to third, and he tallied on Seery's inner, which went at Tener like a shot and carromed off his hands to Williamson. In trying to throw out Seery at second Daly sent the ball too low and the shortstop let the ball pass for an error. Bassett was winged by a pitched ball. Glasscock lifted a fly to left field which Duffy couldn't get under, Seery scoring. The left fielder threw too strong in attempting to catch the batter at second, and the ball went out into left field, while Bassett scored. A wild pitch gave Glasscock an opportunity to tally the fourth run. The Chicago men went out as fast as they came to bat. Four more runs were scored in the second. With one man out Williamson muffed Healy's pop up fly. Hines got his base on balls, and a wild pitch advanced each a base. Denny fouled out. Seery also got his base on five bad balls, and Bassett scored, the bases loaded. Charlie Bassett cleared the bases on his two base drive to centre field. Glasscock, too, hit safe, but was thrown out while trying to make second on his hit. Arson got as far as third in the second on a base on balls, a passed ball, and an out.

Tener had recovered his nerve when he went into the box in the third inning, and no hits were made until the sixth inning. Schoeneck got in a hit then, but travelled but nothing as he was forced by the next batter. In the meantime the Chicago sluggers were vainly trying to hit the ball out of reach of the fielders. Van Haltren and Daly got on base in the fourth inning with no one out, the former on five balls and the latter on a hit, which was the first for his side. Anson pounded a fly to Hines and Pfeffer and Williamson fanned out.

Indianapolis got another tally in the eighth through rank errors. Hines was the man to score. He hit for a single, got second on a wild throw by Daly, and third on Ryan's fumble of the ball the catcher had thrown to second. Denny drove a hot one to Tener, Hines scoring and the batter getting first on Tener's wide throw to Anson. Pfeffer opened the last half of the seventh with a single. The next man struck out, a passed ball gave Fred third base, but he was left there for want of a hit.

A succession of errors and free hitting sent in five more runs for the Hoosiers in the eighth. Tener slipped down after he had stopped Glasscock's hot bounder, and the batter got his base. Tener then redeemed himself by taking McGeachy's liner. Williamson threw Schoeneck's hit low to Anson, and Glasscock ran home, but was declared out for not touching third base. A passed ball threw Bassett to second, Glasscock over the plate. Then Daily and Healy knocked out doubles, Hines was hit in the ribs, Denny also hit for two bases, and Pfeffer made a hard stroke of Seery's weak hit, on which the fifth run came in. Daly made a single in the last half, but was forced by the next batter. The ninth was featureless, and the Black Sox retired badly beaten.

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Hines, c.f.	3	1	2	0	0	Ryan, c.f.	0	0	2	1	1
Denny, 3b.	2	2	2	0	0	Van Hlt'n, l.f.	0	0	2	1	0
Seery, r.f.	2	1	1	0	0	Daly, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	2	1	4	2	0	Anson, 1b.	0	0	14	1	0
Glascock, ss.	1	2	1	3	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	1	4	1	1
Van Haltren, l.f.	1	0	2	0	0	Williamson, c.	0	0	4	0	1
Schoeneck, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	Burns, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Daly, c.	1	1	9	0	0	Tener, p.	0	0	1	6	2
Healy, p.	2	2	0	2	0	Daly, ss.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.	14	12	27	10	0	Totals.	1	2	30	14	5

*Glasscock out for running out of line.

Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	8	—14
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 9. Two-base hits—Denny (2), Bassett, Glasscock, Healy. Double plays—Williamson-Pfeffer-Anson. First base on balls—Seery, Bassett (2), Burns (2), Anson, Van Haltren. Hit by pitched ball—Hines (2), Bassett. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 2. Struck out—Hines, Healy, Tener (2), Williamson (2), Ryan, Anson. Passed balls—Daly, Williamson. Wild pitches—Tener, 3. Time—2:05. Umpire—Daniels.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Only two runs were earned off Tener's pitching.

Tomorrow night the teams play an exhibition game by natural gaslight.

Tener has all the curves any great pitcher has, has great speed, and good control of the ball.

Anson said: "I'm perfectly satisfied with Tener's pitching and fielding. He's a good one. His support was bad."

After Pfeffer made his hit in the seventh Ryan slipped over to the blackboard and hung up the figure 9 in the Chicagos' seventh inning. The crowd yelled for him to take it down, but Jimmie refused until Daly went out on a foul tip.

Glasscock was loafing around first base in the third when Anson said: "Make that man sit down." Daniels would have done so, but Glasscock refused, but he refused and sat on the Chicagos' bench. The umpire went to him and forced him to do as he was bidden. Anson's remark, which was disgusted at his actions, cheered the order.

New York, 10; Boston, 4.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—The Bostons began well today by making three runs in the first inning. In the third they went to pieces and the New Yorks won as they pleased. score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Slattery, c.f.	2	4	1	0	0	Johnston, c.f.	0	1	3	0	1
Ewing, c.	2	0	6	1	0	Brown, r.f.	0	1	2	1	0
Murphy, r.f.	1	0	1	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1
Tiernan, l.f.	1	3	0	0	1	Kelly, c.	2	1	4	2	1
Connor, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	Nash, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Buck'ley, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	Radford, ss.	0	1	4	3	1
Ward, ss.	0	2	2	0	0	Morrill, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Whitney, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	Glenn, l.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Rowe, ss.	1	1	1	2	0	Sowders, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Keefe, p.	1	1	0	2	0						
Totals.	10	17	27	10	2	Totals.	4	8	24	12	6

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
New York	0	0	3	1	5	0	0	1	*—10

Earned runs—New York, 3; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Connor, Quinn, Nash. Three-base hits—Richardson. Home-run—Nash. First base on balls—Murphy, Tiernan, O'Rourke, Quinn. Hit by pitched ball—O'Rourke. First base on errors—New York, 2. Struck out—Johnston, Brown (3), Kelly, Ray, Morrill (3), Sowders. Passed balls—Ewing, Kelly. Wild pitch—Sowders. Time—2:40. Umpire—Richardson.

Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 31.—The Washingtons won an easy victory over the Philadelphias this afternoon. Gleason was in the box for the local team and was batted rather freely. Whitney pitched for the visitors and was unusually effective. Fogarty alone being able to obtain him, getting a scratch in the first and a double in the fourth. Hoy's catch of a short fly sent out by Andrews in the third inning was the only fielding feature. Rain stopped the game at the conclusion of the sixth inning. Score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Andrews, c.f.	0	0	2	1	0	Hoy, c.f.	2	1	2	0	0
Fogarty, r.f.	0	2	1	0	0	Myers, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Farrar, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	O'Brien, lb.	0	0	7	0	0
Delehanty, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Mack, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Shriver, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Shock, r.f.	1	1	0	0	0
Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Fuller, s.s.	0	0	1	2	0
Irwin, s.s.	0	0	2	1	0	Wilmot, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Donnelly, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
						Whitney, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.	0	2	12	8	2	Totals.	4	3	18	7	0

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Washington, 3. Two-base hits—Fogarty, Hoy, Shock. Double plays—Fuller and O'Brien. First base on balls—Fogarty, Hoy. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 1. Struck out—Schriver, Gleason, Myers, Mack. Passed balls—Schriver, Mack. Wild pitches—Gleason, Whitney. Time—One hour. Umpire—Kelly.

No Game at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—The Detroit-Pittsburg ball game was not played today on account of rain. Two games will probably be played tomorrow.

League Notes.

[Blanks for scores of amateur games will be furnished at THE TRIBUNE *counting-room on application.]*

Pittsburg invested $14,000 in new players this season.

New York has been whitewashed twice this season.

Roger Connor has put out 1,060 men at first base this season.

Elmer Foster will join the Pittsburgs and play in the out field.

Over 13,000 people attended the three Boston games in New York.

Jack Rowe will be well enough to play with the Detroits tomorrow.

Tom Daly's batting is getting somewhat thin. He has made one hit in ten games.

Casey, one of the Philadelphia pitchers who has been ill, has returned to his club.

Tim Keefe's brother, formerly with the Troy club, has been purchased by Washington.

John Tener did not prove a bowling success at Indianapolis yesterday. He was probably nervous.

The largest crowd that ever attended a ball game was at the New York Polo Grounds Memorial Day, 18,000.

Quinn's batting average was .350 and his fielding average .960 when he left the Des Moines team to go to Boston.

Boston is disappointed in Radbourn. His release can be purchased for a small sum. He claims he is having a year of bad luck.

Jo Quinn, Boston's new second baseman, has proved himself capable of holding his own in the National League. At the bat he has proved to be a giant.

Manager Leadley of the Detroits believes that the manager of a club does not earn his pay on the bench. He thinks the captain ought to have full sway on the field.

IN THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Maroons Fail to Hit Safely, and Thus Drop Another Game.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Chicago finished a close second in the game with the Blues today. With the score 5 to 7 in the last half of the ninth inning and one out, three men on bases, they failed to hit safely and thus lost the game. Both pitchers were in good form, but Swartzel had a little the best of it. Both showed up well in the strikeouts. Turner's hitting was the feature, though the fielding of both teams was sharp and at times brilliant. Reynolds caught today for the first time since he was injured at Chicago. Score:

Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E	Maroons.	R	B	P	A	E
Long, s. s.	1	2	0	3	2	Hanrahan, s.s	1	2	1	2	1
Manning, c.	0	1	5	1	0	Dwyer, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Bradley, l. f.	1	1	1	0	1	Turner, c.f.	2	4	1	1	0
Kreig, c.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Reynolds, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Swartzel, p.	0	1	2	5	0	Sprague, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Hassan'r, r.f.	0	1	1	0	0	Milton, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1
Swartzel, p.	0	1	2	5	0	Sprague, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Reynolds, c.	0	0	2	3	0	Carney, lb.	0	0	11	0	1
Johnson, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0	Scott, lb.	1	1	5	0	1
Totals.	7	9	27	19	6	Totals.	5	10	27	25	5

Kansas City	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—7
Maroons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0—5

Earned runs—Kansas City, 2; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Bradley, Kreig. Three-base hits—Long, Manning, Turner. First base on balls—Off Swartzel, 1; off Sprague, 1. First base on errors—Kansas City, 3; Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Swartzel, 11; by Sprague, 8. Passed balls—By Reynolds, 3; Dugdale, 2. Wild pitches—Sprague, 3. Time—2:00. Umpire—Fessenden.

Sioux City, 5; Milwaukee, 4.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—In the game today between Milwaukee and Sioux City the home club showed its best work and put up a beautiful and winning game. It seems to have recovered from the demoralization that has made it a loser for nearly a week. The visitors again were strong with the bat, but the elegant fielding of the home team more than counteracted it. Force was badly spiked by Miller in the fourth inning. The score:

Sioux City.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Sneed, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Hawes, lb.	1	1	12	0	0
Keeting, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Force, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Powell, lb.	2	2	17	0	0	Strauss, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Brosnan, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0	Walsh, s. s.	0	1	3	4	0
Veach, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Maskrey, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Force, s. s.	0	0	1	1	0	Fuller, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Genins, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	McCabe, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0
Moolic, c.	1	1	5	1	0	Miller, c.	0	0	5	1	1
Pudger, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Winklem'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	5	8	27	22	1	Totals.	4	7	24	13	2

Sioux City	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Milwaukee	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Sioux City, 4; Milwaukee, 2. Two-base hits—Sneed, Powell, Veach. Three-base hits—Powell, Lowe. Home run—Powell. Struck out—By Pudger, 3; by Winkleman, 2. Left on bases—Sioux City, 6; Milwaukee, 4. Bases on balls—Off Winkleman, 3; Passed balls—Moolic, 1; Mills, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Quest.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

The Cowboys Fail to Stand Up Before Cleveland—Other Games.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—The Cowboys were unable to bunch their hits, and while the batting of both teams was weak Cleveland won. Snyder's throwing to second was a feature of the game. Score:

Cleveland	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 5; Kansas City, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 0; Kansas City, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Keas and Snyder; Kansas City, Sullivan and Brennan. Umpire—Gaffney.

Baltimore 8; Louisville, 4.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—Ramsey pitched a fairly strong game for Louisville today, but he was miserably supported, especially by Hecker and Werrick, while Cunningham was backed up in good style, and the home team won a game that was too one-sided to be interesting. Score:

Baltimore	0	1	0	5	0	2	0	0	—8
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Cunningham and Coan; Louisville, Ramsey and Kerins. Umpire—Goldsmith.

Called on Account of Rain.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 31.—The Athletic-St. Louis game was called in the middle of the fifth inning on account of rain. The score was 4 to 0 in favor of St. Louis.

A GAME BETWEEN CHINESE PLAYERS.

Clubs from San Francisco and Chicago to Come Together.

A game of ball will be played today at the ball park between two Chinese teams, one a local club and the other from San Francisco. The National sport has made a favorable impression on the Celestials, and they have taken a lively interest in it during the season. Several games have been played within the last two months and some of the players are developing into fair ball tossers. The local club is under the management of George J. E. Mayer and George Edmundson, Sam Ho the Captain, acting as interpreter. The team has been signed for the coming winter, and will travel through the principal cities of the South, playing exhibition games with the San Francisco club. Both teams will stay here for one month, practicing daily.

Yesterday the teams were out for practice at the ball park. They arrived in carriages, and after they had alighted at the club-house marched to the players' benches like old-timers. When everything was in readiness Sam Moi, who acted as umpire and referee, sent the San Francisco to the field. The short stop plays directly behind the pitcher, the left-fielder between second and third, the centre-fielder a few feet back of second, and the right-fielder behind the first baseman.

They play about as women would. When one of the men happens to pull down a fly the whole outfit begin to dance and shout and continue their demonstrations until Sam Moi threatens to fine somebody "doular." Mon Jack did not seem to have his pitching clothes on, for he was hit freely. Chin Chung held the visitors to few hits. The coaching was the feature of the practice. Even had Crogan been present he would have been talked into insignificance.

After about two hours' scampering about the teams went home to get a good night's rest and prepare for today's struggle.

The teams today will be:

Chicago.	*Position.*	*San Francisco.*
Mon Jack	Catcher	Bock Gan
Fail Doo	Pitcher	Arthur Moi
Yang Lung	First base	Chin Chung
Tail Toi	Second base	See Moi
Ben Nai	Third base	Kay Too
Kun Ling	Short stop	Chin Wong
Fung Soi	Left field	Ham Moi
Mong Gang	Centre field	Lang Gang
Sam Moi	Right field	Ah Moi

The Chicagos will wear white shirts and blue pants and the visitors purple shirts and blue pants. Game will be called at 3:30 o'clock. At 2:15 the clubs will leave Spalding's for the ball park in carriages drawn by four horses. Capt. Jack's band will lead the procession.

See Moi tried catching in practice yesterday. One of Bock Gan's drops hit him on a finger tip. He sprang into the air exclaiming: "Me no likee base-ball; washee better."

BASE-BALL GOSSIP.

The Tri-State League on the Verge of Dissolution—Minor Games Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Tri-State League is on the verge of dissolution. The Sandusky team threw up the sponge last night, getting a scratch in the first and a double in the fourth. Hoy's catch of a short fly sent out by Andrews in the third inning was the only fielding feature. Rain stopped the game at the conclusion of the sixth inning. Score:

Other Games Yesterday.

At Carthage, Ill.—Clarion, 12; Carthage, 9.
At Galesburg, Ill.—Galesburg, 20; Prairie City, 6.
At Dixon, Ill.—Dixon, 18; Sioux Indians, 9.
At Kalamazoo, Mich.—Kalamazoo, 4; Mansfield, 3.
At Monmouth, Ill.—Monmouth, 8; New Windsor, 2.
At Ottumwa, Ia.—Ottumwa, 11; Burlington, 2.
At Peoria, Ill.—Bloomington, 7; Peoria, 3.

Minor Leagues.

[Blanks for scores of amateur games will be furnished at THE TRIBUNE *counting-room on application.]*

The manager of the Lima team was in the city yesterday and has signed Moriarity for the remainder of the season. He wanted Mains, too. When Willis was asked whether he would go or not he answered: "Gosh, Lemme, it's a cinch I'm about tired."

Carpenter and Fenney of Cincinnati have missed only one championship game this season.

Oscar Walker, the veteran ball-pi yer, will be given a benefit Sept. 15. Several of the New York club have consented to play in the game.

Pitcher Barrett of Allentown, one of the promising young pitchers of the country, has been released by Allentown to reduce expenses.

Amateur Notes.

[Blanks for scores of amateur games will be furnished at THE TRIBUNE *counting-room on application.]*

Bell, Conrad & Co.'s Red Dragons are open for Sunday games and will play any nine in the State. Address W. J. Conrane, with Bell, Conrad & Co., No. 93 Michigan avenue.

The North Side Royals will play the Crystals on the latter's grounds tomorrow. The grounds are situated on the Lake Shore near Thirteenth-st.

POTEEN AT THE WEST SIDE TRACK.

He Won His Initial Performance, Even if He Did Fall Down.

The usual crowd attended the West Side races yesterday. Poteen made his first appearance at the track, and won after nearly standing on his head on the upper turn. The race was one mile. After nearly five furlongs had been run, Poteen went down on his nose and knees, and some of the spectators thought he had gone over the rails. Overton, who had the mount, stuck to the saddle, quickly raised the horse, and sent him along, and finally landed him a winner. One horse has often been said to outclass a field so far that he could fall down and then get up and win, but nobody ever saw the feat performed in the Poteen did it.

Persimmons, after a good rest, reappeared, and won. The races resulted as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Pomona, first; Leander, second; Superior, third. Time, 1:18¾. Post odds: 6 to 1 the winner, 25 to 1 the second, 6 to 1 the third. Pomona was entered to be sold for $500, but Leander ran her up to $600 and bought her.

Second race, seven furlongs—Steve Jerome first, Virian second, Montpelier third. Time, 1:35¾. Post odds: 3.50 2 the winner, 8 to 1 each the second and third.

Third race, one mile and an eighth—Birthday first, Lizzie B. second, Balance third. Time, 1:57. Post odds: 8 to 5 the winner, 2 to 1 Lizzie B., 3 to 1 Balance.

Fourth race, one mile—Poteen first, Comedy second, Prophecy third. Time, 1:46. Post odds: Even money the winner, 6 to 1 the second, 3 to 1 the third.

Fifth race, one mile—Persimmons first, Carus second, Quotation third. Time, 1:44¾. Post betting: 1 to 2 the winner, 6 to 1 the second, 7 to 5 the third.

Six races will run tomorrow. The entries are: A handicap of three-quarters of a mile: seven furlongs, selling; a handicap of one mile; one mile; three-quarters of a mile, selling; seven furlongs, selling. The entries for the fourth race include the sensational "bush" horse Jim B., Bankrupt, Fanchette, Persimmons, and Pink Cotton.

Horses belonging to the stables of O. O. West Jr., A. G. McCampbell, and Peter Wimmer arrived yesterday from Saratoga. West brought Pat Donovan, Maori, Jake Miller, and Sleepy Teller. The McCampbell lot comprised Bonita, Mirth, Rollin Hawley, Joyful, and Miss Used. Peter Wimmer brought Laura Stone and one other.

OTHER EVENTS ON THE TURF.

Delmonte flas a Walkover.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The grand circuit meeting at Island Park closed this afternoon. The 2:24 class, trotting (unfinished), was won by Delmonte under most peculiar circumstances. Gray Light had taken two heats and Lucilles Baby had one heat yesterday. This afternoon in the fourth heat Delmonte distanced both former winners and also took the fifth, and, nothing being left to start against him in the sixth, he had a walkover. It is said there is no similar occurrence in trotting records. Time, 2:21; 2:23; 2:37½.

2:30 class, trotting purse, $1,000:

T. T. S.	1	1	1
Mulatto	4	3	2
Mabel S.	3	4	3
Chapin	2	2	4
Arzentine	5	5	5
Custer	dis		

Time—2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:22¼; 2:21¾; 2:27½; 2:34¾.

2:20 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

T. T. S.	1	1
Rareripe	4	2
Edwards	2	3
Pilot Knox	3	4

Time—2:20¾; 2:19¾; 2:20¾.

The Winners at Gravesend.

GRAVESEND, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The extra meeting closed today with a splendid attendance. It has been a great success:

First race, half a mile—Starters: Britannic, Salisbury, Laredo, Volta, Cousin Jeems, Umpire, Leo H., Trade Dollar, Sandon, Serpentine, Laredo won in .49¾, Britannic second, Salisbury third.

Second race, one and one-sixteenth miles. Starters: Sherman, Tomalaya, Lucky Baldwin, Bonnie Burg, Bella S., Wheelan, Jr., King Idle, Proso, Guarantee, My Own. King Idle won in 1:50¾, Bella B. second, Wheelan, Jr. third.

Third race, one and one-fourth miles. Starters: Egmont, Bessie June, Daruna. Egmont won in 2:10¾, Bessie June second.

Fourth race, one and one-fourth miles. Starters: Judge Murray, Raceland, Los Angeles. Judge Murray won, Raceland second, Los Angeles third.

Fifth race, three-fourth mile—Starters: Sermour, Marstone, Beck, Kern, John Arkins, Brie, Longstreet, Consuelo, Lee. Marstone won in 1:16¾, Beck second, Sermour third.

Sixth race, three-fourth mile—Starters: Young Lake, Maroon, King Crab, Tattler, Bisto, Ballston, Speedwell, Amos. King Crab won in 1:15¾, Tattler second, Ballston third.

Today's Events at Sheepshead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Entries for Sheepshead Bay Saturday:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Salisbury, 115 pounds; Little Minch, 118; O'Fallon, 118; Cousin Jeems, 118; Uproar, 118; Lizzie B., 108; Minnie Palmer, 99; Volunteer, 115; Britannic, 118; Fred B., 118.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles—Judge Murray, 114 pounds; Yum Yum, 111; Hypocrite, 103; Now or Never, 103; Cruiser, 100; Little Jim, 106; Kaleidoscope, 103; Lancaster, 103; The Lyon, 103; Long Branch, My Own, 97.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Radiant 115 pounds; Hermosa, 108; Tom Forestine, 108; Executive, 108; Ganymede, 108; Venus, 108; Dawdle colt, 108; Sourire, 105; Stephanie, 105.

Fourth race, one and one-fourth miles—Terra Cotta, 121 pounds; Belvidere, 120; Eurus, 118; Lelex, 107; Badge, 104; Daruna, 102; Connemara, 100; Gallifet, 97; Glen Roche, 97; Leander, 97.

Fifth race, one mile—Rupert, 109 pounds; Raymond, 97; Niagara, 97; Sam Harper, 97; Strideaway, 97; Wheeler, 94; Bob Miller, 94; Sunlight, 91; Bonnie, 91; Amelia P., 91; Lola May, 91.

Sixth race, one mile on the turf—Kylie, 136 pounds; Eighth, 130; Bonnie Scotland, 130; Little Jim, 119; Barrister, 119; Long Branch, 116; Aretino, 116; O'Fallice, 112; Prose, 115; Hot d'Or, 115; Volunteer, 113.

Last Day at the Tri-State Fair.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 31.—This was the last day of the Tri-State Fair, closing a successful exhibition.

First race, 2:50 trot, mile heats, best three in five, purse $400, divided—Bay Tom won, Billy Marshall second, Woodwink third, Madge fourth. Best time, 2:35¾.

Second race, 2:24 trot, mile heats, best three in five, purse $400, divided—Nellie Y. won, Clipper second, Hunter third, Jessie B. fourth. Best time 2:28¾.

Third race, 3-year-old stakes, purse $600, divided—Lady Bullin won, Sallie Cossack second. Best time, 2:36.

Fourth race, running, half-mile heats, best two in three, purse, $300 added. Fred M. won, Viranza second, Belle Gibson third. Best time 51¼.

Won in Three Straight Heats.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—In the free-for-all pace in the races here today Sunrise won in three straight heats, Charley Ball second, Dry Plate third. Time, 2:31¾, 2:32¾, 2:34½. The running race was won by Joe Bowers, Jennie Woods second. Time, 1:51¾ and 1:54¾.

GENERAL SPORTING RECORD.

Shooting for Prizes at Monticello—Gossip in Sporting Circles.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Monticello Gun Club held its annual tournament at Charles Rhodes' Park today. There were ten different prizes offered. Mr. Charles Rhodes was the champion shot, winning the silver pitcher of the association, making six out of seven as the best score. William Yeazel was second best, John Davidson third. Fine shots were made by Allen Thorpe, C. Rhodes, William Bryden, Frank Farra, A. F. Smith, and Henry Smith. Cleveland blue rocks, live pigeons, and English sparrows were the targets used. Eleven shots each was the rule.

The Athletic Contests.

The games for the amateur athletic championship of the West take place today at the Chicago Amateur Athletic Grounds, Twelfth street, between Lincoln and Robey, commencing at 3 o'clock. The grounds may be reached by the Twelfth street, Ogden avenue, or Harrison street cars. The contests will bring together the best men in the West, including champions from San Francisco, St. Louis, and Detroit. Most of the out-of-town athletes arrived yesterday morning and the rest will arrive today. The program will comprise fifteen standard championship events. There are over sixty individual entries. Purcell, the ex-champion of Ireland, will represent the Olympic Athletic Club of San Francisco. He will compete in seven events, including his specialty, the broad jump, for which he holds the world's record, 23 feet, 11 inches. A grand banquet will be given in honor of the visiting athletes at Gore's Hotel in the evening.

A Twirler in Trouble.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 31. — [Special.] — A. Beatin, one of the pitchers of the Detroit league club, was today arrested in this city on a serious charge preferred by a woman in Allentown, Pa., where Beatin formerly played. The arrest was made by an officer from Allentown, who left with his prisoner for that place tonight. The trial is set for Monday. Beatin denies the charge and says he will be able to prove his innocence when the case is called. An effort is being made to settle the case without a trial.

A Diamond Thief Captured.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—A diamond thief known as "Murrey" was brought here from Milwaukee tonight and lodged in jail on the charge of having robbed Elkins & Co.'s jewelry store of diamonds valued at $450. The robbery was committed last July. At that time Murray entered the store and bought a bill of goods, giving his name as Speer, and when the clerk was not looking Beatin denies the charge and says he will be able to prove his innocence when the case is called. An effort is being made to settle the case without a trial.

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The PUTNAM'S Great Purchase.

A FINE

New York Clothing House's ENTIRE STOCK

Purchased at Less than Half the Cost Price.

100 cases of Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing, manufactured for fine fall trade, received this week.

Over 1,000 Men's Business Sack Suits, in new fall styles, desirable patterns, well made, cost the manufacturer from $10 to $12,

For $5, $6, and $8.

These are not old, broken lots, but new, fresh goods. You can have one or one hundred.

Hundreds of Men's and Young Men's Business or Walking Suits, in sacks and 3 and 4 button cutaways, actual cost to the manufacturer from $12 to $15,

For $8 and $10.

1,500 to 2,000 of the Finest Suits ever shown in Chicago, in sacks, Paris frocks, and 3 and 4 button cutaways, cost from $15 to $25,

For $12 and $15.

More Thin or Fall Overcoats than any two houses can show. Hundreds of styles to select from, embracing all the latest novelties in Young Men's Staple Business Coats, Old Men's Fine Overcoats, all at a saving of from $5 to $10 each.

Heavy Winter Overcoats at 65c on a dollar. You will need one. You can save 35c on every dollar you would pay for one.

Beavers, Chinchillas, Kerseys, Meltons, Worsteds, Wide Wale Diagonals, Ulsters, all styles and kinds, at 65c on a dollar during this sale.

1,000 pairs of Men's All Wool Cassimere Pantaloons in the very best patterns for business or working wear. Every pair cost from $3 to $4,

For $2.

3,000 pairs of choice styles of Cheviots, Cassimeres, Silk Mixtures, Hair Lines, Worsteds, etc., all sizes, 30 to 44, cost the manufacturer from $4 to $6,

Only $3 during this sale.

500 to 1,000 pairs of the Finest Pantaloons ever shown in Chicago, neat and newest styles, fit perfect, trimmed and made better than the average custom tailor makes his $8 and $10 Pants,

For $4.

Strangers visiting Chicago will make it pay to visit this great sale.

Orders by mail filled C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying.

Putnam Clothing House

131 & 133 Clark-st., 113 & 117 Madison-st.

C. M. BABBITT....Resident Partner

Open Saturday Evening until 10:30.

END OF THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Cook County Pedagogues Close Their Five Days' Session.

Yesterday afternoon the annual Teachers' Institute of Cook County closed after a five days' session. The daily attendance of the week averaged 884, composed exclusively of teachers engaged in the schools of Cook County. In point of numbers, professional interest, and activity displayed the institute just closed has been the most successful in the history of educational growth in this county, and indicative of earnest endeavor on the part of those intrusted with the training of youth to qualify themselves for the trust.

The institute was conducted under the general superintendence of Alberto G. Lane, who has been Superintendent of county schools for nearly a score of years.

The subjects discussed in the first section included kindergarten instruction, language, music, numbers, and reading, the usual work of the first grade in the county schools. The second and third grade section discussed language, numbers, music, reading, drawing, and botany. The subjects discussed in the fourth and fifth grade section comprised reading, geography, language, arithmetic, music and drawing. The most approved methods of teaching these branches of education were investigated.

The seventh and eighth grade teachers discussed methods of teaching geography, advice, arithmetic, language, music, and psychology. Physics, physiology, dissection, and microscopic studies divided the attention of the high school teachers.

Shot and Killed a Burglar.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 31.—A burglar was shot dead this morning at 2 o'clock at the grocery store of Henry F. Flake, in Cliftondale. Three burglars tried to gain an entrance to the store. In doing this the burglar alarm was set off, which communicated to an upper room in the building where slept Charles W. Amerige, owner of the building, who has a real estate office, and Frank W. Price, who roomed with him. They crossed the hall and opened the rear window. Two men were just coming out of the store. Price fired his revolver in the air and the burglar who got out first returned the shot. Then Price aimed at the second burglar and shot him through the head. The other two burglars got away. The dead man is six feet tall and about 30 years old.

Edwin Forrest's Secret.

The great tragedian, Forrest, had a secret which everybody ought to learn and profit by. Said he: "I owe all my success to the fact that everything I have undertaken I have done thoroughly. I never neglect trifles." That's the point—don't neglect trifles. Don't neglect that hacking cough, those night sweats, that feeble and capricious appetite, and the other symptoms, trifling in themselves, but awful in their significance. They herald the approach of consumption. You are in danger, but you can be saved. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore you to health and vigor as it has thousands of others. For all scrofulous diseases, and consumption is one of them, it is a sovereign remedy.

The PUTNAM'S Great Purchase.

A FINE

New York Clothing House's ENTIRE STOCK

Purchased at Less than Half the Cost Price.

$50,000 worth of Boys' and Children's New Fall and Winter Clothing at low prices—just when you need them.

1,000 and more of Boys' Knee Pants Suits, ages 4 to 14, strictly all wool, in new desirable styles and patterns, in Pinhead Checks, Crimson Mixtures, Gray and Brown Mixtures, and Cheviots. Every Suit cost the manufacturer over $4 and as high as $5,

For $3.

2,000 Boys' Knee Pants Suits, in the best and latest styles, Plain Jackets, Norfolk Jackets, Plaited Jackets, all ages from 4 to 14,

At $3.50 and $4.

Hundreds of very fine Cassimere, Worsted, and Imported Cheviot Suits, for Boys, ages 4 to 14, that cost from $6 to $10,

For $5.

Boys' Short Pant Suits, with Vests for Boys, ages 10 to 16, in Worsteds Tricots, and Cassimeres, that cost from $10 to $12, very popular now among the boys,

For $5 and $6.

500 Big Boys' Long Pant Suits, ages 12 to 18, strictly all wool and good staple styles and correct colors for school and every day wear,

At $5.

1,000 Big Boys' Suits, made from standard all-wool Cassimeres, Cheviots, Worsteds, and Tricots, that cost from $10 to $12 to make,

For $6 and $8.

500 pairs of Boys' Knee Pants, cheap at $1, for 50c.

1,000 pairs of strictly all-wool Short Pants for Boys, ages 4 to 14, worth $1.50 to $2, for $1.

200 pairs of Big Boys' Long Pants made from all-wool Cassimeres, Tricots, Worsteds, and Scotch Cheviots, all sizes from 12 to 18, actually cost to produce from $3 to $4, for $2.

Boys' and Children's Fall Overcoats in nobby new styles at just half price. $15 Silk-faced Melton Fall Overcoats for Boys, ages 12 to 18, for $7.50. $12 ones for $6. $10 Children's Overcoats for $5. $8 ones for $4. $6 ones for $3. $5 ones for $2.50.

Kilt Suits at half price. Nobby styles of Neckwear, Boys' Long Stockings, Shirt Waists and Flannel Waists and Blouses.

Orders by mail filled C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying.

Putnam Clothing House

131 & 133 Clark-st., 113 & 117 Madison-st.

C. M. BABBITT.....Resident Partner

Open Saturday Evening until 10:30.

FALL GOODS.

Business Suits, $35.

BEST IN THE CITY FOR THE MONEY.

J. B. HALL & CO., TAILORS, 128 DEARBORN-ST.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

Fourth-av. and Eighteenth-st., Near Union Square, NEW YORK CITY.

Located within easy access of the Elevated Railroads. Convenient to theatres and principal places of amusement. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

C. H. KERNER.

HOTEL BRIGHTON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open throughout the year.

Unobstructed view of the ocean. Large bedrooms. Hydraulic elevator. Hot and cold sea water baths.

F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

PENSIONS ADA C. SWEET,

(Formerly U. S. Agent for Paying Pensions),

U. S. Claim Agency, Room 83, Commercial Bank Building, 173 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ORIGINAL INVALID AND WIDOW'S PENSIONS OBTAINED; ALSO INCREASE, RE-ISSUE AND ARREARS. BACK-PAY AND BOUNTY.

KNOX THE HATTER

193 STATE-ST.

Silk and Derbys for Fall Are Ready.

COAL!

The following are the retail prices fixed by the Chicago Coal Exchange for the month of Sept. 1888:

Large Egg	$7.25
Small Egg	7.50
Range and Chestnut	7.50

A. W. MALTBY, President. W. B. MATHER, Sec.

KNOX THE HATTER

193 STATE-ST.

Kum—C—Our Fall Shapes.

GRAHAM & MORTON TRANS. CO.

Twice daily line of steamers at 9 a. m. and 11:30 p. m., (Except Saturdays and Sundays at 9 a. m.) to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor. On Sundays the elegant steamer Puritan will make an excursion trip to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, leaving her dock foot of Wabash-av., at 10 a. m., returning same day at 10 p. m.

FARE FOR THIS SUNDAY ROUND TRIP, $1.

Excursionists have four hours at the Sister Cities to enjoy themselves among the Beautiful Fruit Orchards and Parks. Special rates will be made to Excursion Parties leaving at 9 a. m. and returning same evening.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee	9 a. m. & 11:30 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee	9 a. m.
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc	9 p. m.
Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc.	9 p. m.
Daily for Traverse City and Petoskey	9 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay ports on Mon., Wed., & Fri.	9 p. m.
For Green Bay, Manistique, etc.	Tuesday at 5 p. m.

Except Sunday. Office and docks foot Michigan-st

The Great Lake Michigan Route TO MACKINAC.

Take the NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE, the only line of steamers from Chicago touching at all the popular summer resorts. Leaving Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 p. m. For folders, giving full information address

S. S. BURNS, Agent, Office and Dock, 126 Market-st., Chicago, Ill.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.

MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 120 Washington-st., Chicago

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

IS OFFERED TO VISIT

Egypt, Palestine & Italy

By sailing from New York Sept. 8, direct to Egypt, by a steamer with very superior accommodations for cabin passengers (fitted with electric lights and punkas, etc.). Cost of tickets to Cairo and the Pyramids, 30 days' camping tour through Palestine, with Cook's full personally conducted party, and back to New York, through Italy, Switzerland, France, and England, only $300; first-class throughout.

THOS. COOK & SON, 232 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AROUND THE WORLD.

COOK'S SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

"ROUND THE WORLD" PARTY,

In Charge of a Competent Conductor,

Will Leave Chicago About September 20th, 1888,

For San Francisco, Japan, China, Singapore, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Italy, France, London, Liverpool, New York, and Chicago.

A SEVEN MONTHS' TOUR. Cost of Membership, $1,300, including Hotel Accommodations, Sleeping-Cars, Transfers, etc. Limited membership. Early application necessary to secure a place. Send for programme in Detail.

THOS. COOK & SON, 232 South Clark-st., Chicago.

OREGON

Has the richest soil, the most varied natural resources, and the best climate of any State in the United States.

PORTLAND

Is the metropolis of Pacific Northwest and the richest city in the United States in proportion to population. Its fortunes have all been made here.

For illustrated Pamphlets and other printed information address

The Oregon Immigration Board, PORTLAND, OREGON.

A CALIFORNIA SLUG!

$50 Gold Piece and other Scarce Coins. Send for price-list. COOK'S, 232 South Clark-st.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark st. Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts. and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*‖2:01 pm	*‖9:20 pm
Omaha, Cheyenne & Denver	*‖10:30 pm	*‖8:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 2:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	‖10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 5:30 pm	‖10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	‖10:00 pm	‖ 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	‖10:40 pm	‖ 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‖10:40 pm	‖ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	† 8:00 am	*‖10:20 pm
	† 5:30 pm	† 9:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	‖10:30 pm	‖ 7:00 pm
	‖11:30 am	‖ 7:00 pm
Milwaukee and Madison	‖10:30 pm	‖ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	† 8:30 am	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 7:30 pm	*‖10:30 am
		† 1:45 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	‖10:30 pm	‖ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	‖11:30 am	‖10:20 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	‖10:30 pm	‖ 7:00 am
	‖10:40 pm	‖ 6:30 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	‖12:30 pm	‖ 2:10 pm
	‖10:40 pm	‖ 6:30 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‖10:40 pm	‖ 6:30 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.45 pm	1:35 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom	4:30 pm	9:50 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 95 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:40 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4:35 pm	‖10:55 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	† 4:35 pm	† 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 9:15 am

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:30 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Express	‖11:20 pm	‖ 7:30 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Express	† 9:00 pm	† 7:15 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	‖11:20 pm	‖ 7:30 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am

*Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 109 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:45 pm	* 1:15 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10:45 pm	*11:15 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5:55 pm	*10:10 am

*Daily

Kankakee Line C. I. S. & L. C.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	§ 6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 6:50 am

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Chicago & North Western Railway

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	‖12:00 m	§ 2:15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 7:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
	‖10:30 pm	‖ 6:30 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	‖12:00 m	§ 2:15 pm
	† 7:30 pm	† 8:00 am
	‖10:30 pm	‖ 6:30 am
Sioux, Black Hills and Wyoming	† 7:30 pm	† 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:30 am
	‖10:35 pm	‖ 6:30 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:40 pm
	§ 5:00 pm	§ 9:30 am
	‖10:30 am	‖ 6:45 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	*‖11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	§ 5:00 pm	§ 9:30 am
	§ 7:30 pm	§ 10:30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:40 pm
	*‖11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	§ 5:00 pm	§ 9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	§ 7:30 pm	§ 10:30 am
	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 5:00 pm	§ 7:30 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	† 9:05 pm	† 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*‖11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 5:00 pm	§ 1:50 pm
	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	‖10:30 pm	‖ 6:30 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	§ 9:30 am	§ 4:50 pm
	* 4:45 pm	*‖10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*‖11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	† 4:15 pm	*‖10:25 am
Rockford and Elgin	*‖11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
Dixon, Sterling, & Clinton	§ 8:00 am	§ 6:10 pm
Dixon & Sterling	§ 5:05 pm	§ 9:50 am
	* 7:15 am	* 1:50 pm
	§ 8:30 am	§ 1:50 pm
	* 5:15 pm	*‖10:25 am
Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*‖10:30 am
		‖ 9:45 pm

‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Sunday. §Daily except Monday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 111 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Hotel Riverview Ex., Kankakee	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:50 pm	* 2:40 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*‖11:00 am	* 3:30 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	‖10:45 pm	

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; Daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖ Daily. * Daily except Sunday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 7:30 pm	10:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	6:30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 7:30 pm	10:20 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 pm	7:30 am
Waukesha Short Line	‖11:00 am	2:50 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5:30 pm	7:10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	c 5:00 pm	9:50 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10:30 pm	7:10 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 7:30 pm	10:20 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3:30 pm	1:45 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 7:30 pm	7:10 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	c 5:00 pm	10:20 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 pm	7:30 am
Ashland, Duluth & Lake Superior	a 3:30 pm	1:45 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 7:30 pm	1:45 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 9:30 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	† 1:00 pm	*‖12:50 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*‖12:05 pm	† 7:25 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Sunday Ex	a 2:00 am	a 1:50 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	† 7:00 pm	* 1:50 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	† 7:00 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peoria Express	*‖12:05 pm	† 7:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*‖10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‖11:00 pm	† 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	‖10:30 pm	o 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‖11:00 pm	† 6:25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‖10:30 pm	† 6:25 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ‖Daily, except Monday. oMonday only. aSunday only. xSaturday only.

The Santa Fé Route Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

Galesburg and Fort Madison Exp	† 9:40 a m
Vestibule Express to K. C. and St. Joseph	† 1:40 p m
Streator and Joliet Accom	† 4:25 p m
Denver Express	† 10:30 p m

Trains arrive at *7:00 a m, †10:35 a m, *1:20 p m, and ‖5:00 p m.

‖Daily. †Except Sunday. Office, 213 Clark-st., corner Adams.

EASTERN.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Night Express (daily)	8:30 pm	6:55 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10:30 am	9:10 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:00 am	6:05 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3:15 pm	9:15 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5:00 pm	9:00 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11:30 pm	7:00 am

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York & Boston—Limited	† 2:30 p m	† 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., New Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m

Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.

Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	† 6:40 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	*10:10 p m	† 6:40 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—65 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 9:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	§ 9:00 pm	§ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 2:30 pm	§ 9:30 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 9:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*‖11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:00 pm	*‖11:00 am

‖Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	x8:10 pm	x8:00 am
New York and Boston Limited	x2:30 pm	x9:45 am
Philadelphia Express	x5:30 pm	x8:00 am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	08:45 am	07:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x3:30 pm	x9:50 am
Hammond Accommodation	05:40 am	07.55 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x3:30 pm	x9:45 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 95 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:00 am	*‖2:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 8:25 pm	§ 6:30 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	§ 9:05 am
Mt. Clemens & Mt. Oliver, Mich	‖12:40 pm	* 6:40 am
Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	* 5:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	‖ 1:10 pm	‖10:00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 9:10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 109 Clark-st., and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	4:30 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:45 pm	* 6:30 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3:20 pm	*10:40 am
Washington Express	* 5:45 pm	* 6:30 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	* 9:00 pm	* 5:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	9:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):

Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 101 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department 99 Clark-st. Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.

WESTERN. Continued.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Chicago & North Western Railway

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	‖12:00 m	§ 2:15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 7:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
	‖10:30 pm	‖ 6:30 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	‖12:00 m	§ 2:15 pm
	† 7:30 pm	† 8:00 am
	‖10:30 pm	‖ 6:30 am
Sioux, Black Hills and Wyoming	† 7:30 pm	† 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:30 am
	‖10:35 pm	‖ 6:30 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:40 pm
	§ 5:00 pm	§ 9:30 am
	‖10:30 am	‖ 6:45 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	*‖11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	§ 5:00 pm	§ 9:30 am
	§ 7:30 pm	§ 10:30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:40 pm
	*‖11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	§ 5:00 pm	§ 9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	§ 7:30 pm	§ 10:30 am
	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 5:00 pm	§ 7:30 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	† 9:05 pm	† 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*‖11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 5:00 pm	§ 1:50 pm
	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	‖10:30 pm	‖ 6:30 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	§ 9:30 am	§ 4:50 pm
	* 4:45 pm	*‖10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*‖11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	† 4:15 pm	*‖10:25 am
Rockford and Elgin	*‖11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
Dixon, Sterling, & Clinton	§ 8:00 am	§ 6:10 pm
Dixon & Sterling	§ 5:05 pm	§ 9:50 am
	* 7:15 am	* 1:50 pm
	§ 8:30 am	§ 1:50 pm
	* 5:15 pm	*‖10:25 am
Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*‖10:30 am
		‖ 9:45 pm

‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Sunday. §Daily except Monday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 111 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Tex

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Thomas has returned to the city and will preach in the People's Church (McVicker's Theatre) Sunday morning.

IN GENERAL.

Michael Fitzpatrick was fined $50 on a charge of having entered the barber-shop of his employer, Joseph Von Remo of No. 54 Bingham street, who missed $30 thereafter.

William McDonald said he was held up and robbed by Nathan Olson, a friend, Sunday night. Olson admitted the theft to Justice Eberhardt yesterday morning and was fined $50.

State's Attorney Longenecker yesterday recommended the discharge of William Busse, charged with larceny, whose guilt was not questioned and whose case had never even had a preliminary hearing in the Police Court.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 67° above zero; 9 a. m., 67°; 10 a. m., 67°; 11 a. m., 66°; 12 m., 66°; 1 p. m. 66°; 3 p. m., 65°; 6 p. m., 63°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.64; 6 p. m., 29.51.

South Side bicycle owners have been suffering lately. Several machines have been stolen and no trace of them has yet been found. A few nights ago at the Drexel Hotel, on Drexel boulevard, two machines, one a Columbia, the other a New Mail, were stolen.

Postmaster Judd Amused.

Postmaster Judd was considerably amused at the report in a morning paper that his removal and the appointment of a successor would be considered yesterday. "The joke of it is," he said, "is that the President, who is supposed to consider such things, is not in Washington. I am getting used to being removed by the newspapers," he added, jocosely.

The Fowler Perjury Case Delayed.

The preliminary examination of Robert Fowler, the wealthy packer, upon the charge of perjury preferred against him by John Baier, a contractor, was again continued by Justice Kersten yesterday afternoon and will not be held until Oct. 9. Yesterday's continuance was asked for on the ground of the defendant's absence from the city. Fowler's bond was declared forfeited, with leave to reinstate it on the production of the defendant in court within ten days.

The Pies of Officers Was Disregarded.

Agent Paxton of the Citizens' League brought to the armory William Bohn, a saloonkeeper at No. 830 Clark street, and A. Roth, who keeps a dive on Clark street, near Harrison. Mr. Paxton wanted the men fined for selling liquor to drunkards. "Be easy as possible on them," pleaded several officers. "He gives us 'tips' on thieves."

But Agent Paxton insisted, and both the saloonkeepers were fined. Then he was besieged by the officers to ask that the fines be remitted, but they were not.

Pay-Day at the Sub-Treasury.

The Sub-Treasury paid out nearly $40,000 to employés of the Pension Agent, the Custom-House, the Internal Revenue Department, and to the disbursing officers of the Military Division of the Missouri. The payment of the pensions will begin about Sept. 5. A check for $1,400,000 has been received from Washington by the Sub-Treasury, against which the Pension Agent will draw in paying the quarterly installment of pensions. Nearly $100,000 more will be required to meet all the pensions paid from the Illinois agency.

One of the North Side Elevated Roads.

Reference was made a few days ago to a scheme for the construction of an elevated railroad on Wells street and into the northern suburbs. The name of the organization is the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Rapid Transit Company. The capital stock is $8,000,000 and the proposed issue of bonds $4,000,000, to bear interest of 5 per cent and run forty years. It is said that certain financiers have agreed to take the bonds. The road will be run on the Sherman system, which includes an electric motor. It is claimed that right of way has been secured from Lake View to Evanston, and appeals are now being made to property-owners for right of way on Wells street within the city limits. Little is yet known about the personnel of the undertaking, but a number of local capitalists have been approached, and some of them have the question of investment under serious consideration. A showing is made on paper by the promoters, but it does not appear that the corporation has yet been finally organized or that any progress has been made in getting right of way in the city.

TALKS WITH TRAVELERS.

Visitors Now in Chicago Discuss Many Matters of Interest.

Judge J. D. Thompson of California is at the Pacific. He says there is a popular belief in his State that it will go for Cleveland this fall as the Pacific coast people were not quite satisfied with Harrison's record on the Chinese question. The wool-growers were quite hostile to Cleveland, likewise the wine interests. "My impression is," said the Judge, "that, while the contest in California looks close, Cleveland will carry the State."

Capt. Leonard Hay of the United States Army, brother of John Hay, and who is stationed at the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona, was at the Pacific yesterday. He says the Apaches get into a fight among themselves about every week, and some one of the tribal leaders is always calling on the United States troops for protection. There are about 2,500 Apaches on the reservation, and they are decidedly warlike. They have no idea of dissolving their tribal relations, and constant watchfulness on the part of the Government is still necessary.

The Rev. J. S. Greene of Northern Minnesota is at the Pacific. He said that the Catholics there had got possession of the public schools, and their Bishops, priests, and Archbishops lately had given it out in Baltimore that their object was to get possession of the public schools of the country. Mr. Greene said the Catholic voters outnumbered the Protestants in Northern Minnesota, but there was a great influx of Scandinavians, and as the latter were Lutherans they hoped to secure their votes on the issue of Catholic non-interference with the public schools. That was the only remedy they now looked forward to for the existing state of affairs. "I am a minister," said Mr. Greene, "but I work a wheat farm of 2,500 acres, and this year the crop is magnificent."

John Hay, President Lincoln's private secretary and Assistant Secretary of State under Hayes, was at the Pacific yesterday. In conversing with a reporter on National affairs Mr. Hay said that President Cleveland's retaliatory message with reference to the fishery question was a foolish request which the House of Representatives might favor, but which would be ignored by the Senate as duplicating powers already existing. He did not believe any compli cation would arise between the United States, Great Britain, and any of her colonies growing out of the existing condition of affairs, because the powers referred to were mutually interested in each other's prosperity, and on all international questions for years harmony and peace were the paramount objects to be obtained. Mr. Hay said that from all the advices he had received from New York and New Jersey he was satisfied that Harrison would carry those States and the country.

It was his opinion that neither the Mills bill nor any substitute for it from Republican sources would pass this year.

H. Maki of Tokio, Japan, son of Vice-Admiral Maki of the Japanese navy, is at the Palmer. He is accompanied by Y. Uchida, O. Takahashi, T. Kyogoku, M. Kuki, and I. Tanaka, sons of Japanese officials. Mr. Maki, who speaks English fairly, will enter Harvard College, and the remainder of the party after a trip through the United States will return home. The American missionaries in Japan, they said, of which there are several hundred, are succeeding finely in giving the natives of Japan a fair English education. Quite a number of young women's seminaries have been established and schools for boys were springing up.

The volcanic eruption of the Banda Mountain in Japan, July 15, besides killing 800, had left a large number of wounded. Money had been raised for their relief and collections were still being made.

The railroads now in process of construction in Japan, Mr. Maki said, were being built entirely by Japanese capital and native engineers and workmen. The country was small and the distance traveled short, not occupying over a day, so that parlor and sleeping cars were not introduced as yet.

SWEDISH SUFFERERS BY FIRE.

The "Svenska Tribunen's" Relief Fund for Last Week.

The *Svenska Tribunen* has collected previous to Aug. 22 $8,521. The principal contributions last week were as follows:

U. S. Senator C. B. Farwell, Washington, D. C.	$ 25.00
Conrad Seipp & Co., Chicago, Ill.	25.00
H. A. A., Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Collected by A. Holmgren, Chicago, Ill.	21.00
Collected by A. Lanquist, Chicago, Ill.	44.50
Collected by Miss Hilda Stone, Chicago, Ill.	16.50
Swedish Luth. Congregation, St. Charles, Ill.	21.00
Swedish Methodist Episcopal Congregation, Warren, Pa	15.00
The Hon. W. W. Thomas Jr., Portland, Me.	10.00
John I. Newburg, Vicksburg, Miss.	10.00
Andrew Peterson, Phillipsburg, Mont.	5.00
Jacob Olson, Phillipsburg, Mont.	5.00
A. E. Johnson, Odebolt, Ia.	5.00
Collected by Andrew Hollem, Rockford, Ill.	30.75
Collected by A. Carlson, Wellesley, Mass.	25.00
Collected by Fred Nilsson, Pullman, Ill.	20.00
Collected by the Rev. Emil Helmblad, North Easton, Mass.	23.50
Collected by Society Vasa, South Manchester, Conn.	112.25
Collected by Society Linnea, South Chicago, Ill.	60.50
Collected by J. A. Grönbeck, South Chicago, Ill. (additional)	32.00
Collected by L. J. Jonsson, Rock Springs, Wyo.	12.50
Collected by Joh. Johanson, Boria, Wyo.	45.00
Collected by O. J. Jousson, St. Paul, Neb.	20.50

The total amount collected up to Aug. 29 by *Svenska Tribunen* is $4,629.94, all of which has been forwarded to the various relief committees in Sweden. This work of collecting relief funds will be continued until September.

Watermelon Juice as a Cosmetic.

A New York woman writes to the *Commercial Advertiser* congratulating Northern girls that they have at last awakened to the use of watermelon juice as a cosmetic. Their sisters in the South have for generations, she adds, beautified their complexions by the aid of the melon. "After a long drive, a sail, or any summer outing nothing is so soothing to the face and hands as the water from both the pulp and rind. The first, crushed by dainty hands and rubbed on the face, takes off all sunburn, while the application of the cool white pulp next to the red 'meat' removes the 'stickiness' and gives a softness to the skin of the melon bather that can be obtained from nothing else. This is nature's own cosmetic."

Lions on Iowa Prairies.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The population of all the rural districts in a radius of many miles was in the city today waiting for the parade of a circus the members of which were chasing lions in the streets of Hampton, forty miles away. A misplaced switch derailed a section of Barnum & Bailey's show train. Three cars capsized, one of them, containing half a dozen lions, being demolished and the beasts liberated. The lion-tamer of the show, supported by the entire company, finally succeeded in recapturing the animals. Bailey's private car and the sleeping coaches in the same section remained on the track on a high trestle. The road was blocked three hours.

Amelia Rives at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chanler (Amélie Rives) are at present in Washington. Yesterday they left Castle Hill, Albemarle County, for quite an extended Northern trip. They will first visit Mr. Chanler's brother and other relatives and then go to Newport, where they will stay until Col. A. S. Rives returns from Panama, which will be some time in October. Then they will come back to Castle Hill to visit Col. Rives and stay until December, when they will sail for Europe.

To Advance Miners' Wages.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The miners of the Springfield district began a movement today to secure an advance of wages to the scale of last spring by calling a mass meeting at Starne's shaft, near Springfield, Sept. 15, to which the mine operators are invited and ordering all mines in the district to remain idle that day. John Donahue of Decatur was appointed a delegate to represent the district at the convention of miners and mine laborers at Indianapolis Sept. 4.

Arrest of a Pension Shark.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—A man giving the name of Maj. Gen. Hovey of Washington, D. C., was arrested today on the charge of being a pension shark. He represented himself as a pension examiner and attempted to prevail upon Mrs. Gottschalks, W. C. Jones, and others to allow him to collect their pensions, at the same time asking a heavy fee and claiming that he had authority from the Government to collect pensions. After being arrested he confessed that he was a fraud. He was taken to Milwaukee by a United States Marshal.

Was Farmer Winings Murdered?

TUSCOLA, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Owing to the peculiar circumstances which surround the death of John Winings, who was alleged to have been drowned in Lake Fork a day or two ago, it is probable that further investigations of the affair will be made. It has been discovered that the water in the stream was but two feet deep where the body was found, and the remains had every appearance of having been placed there after death. Winings was one of the wealthiest farmers of Moultrie County.

Swindling School Officers.

FINDLAY, O., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—A new swindle is being worked in this county on the Treasurers of townships. Two slick individuals, on the pretense that they can restore schoolhouse blackboards at a trifling cost, secure a contract with the township to do this work, which contract turns up a few hours afterward at the Township Treasurer's office as a regular township order and is cashed. The Treasury of Van Buren Township, this county, was relieved of $42 this morning.

Insubordination Among the Ohio Militia.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—A severe case of insubordination arose at the Ohio National Guard encampment today, and in consequence all the commissioned officers of the Eighth Regiment, from Col. Gage down, tendered their resignations to Gov. Foraker. The Governor repaired to the camp with his staff and succeeded in amicably adjusting the affair. The trouble arose over the distribution of tents to the command.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theatre.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Michael Reidy, Mary O'Neill	35 25
Augustus MacLaughlin, Mary Hendricksen	30 30
August Schwedt, Mary Bohs	31 24
J. Berger, Kensington, Mary Van Dorn, same	27 17
Charles M. Williams, Ida Buckingham	26 24
Frank D. Chase, Annie Froula	23 24
Frank Andersson, Ellen Jacobson	26 18
Peter Wollighesd, Springfield, Ill., Elizabeth Berlichchamp, same	35 47
Henry Sallinger, Sarah Rosenberg	33 24
Francis E. Shell, Sarah A. McAfee	32 26
Patrick F. Alloy, Nellie Hagerty	24 20
James Ames, Ravenswood, Martha Cole, same	45 51
Viola C. Ir, Mary Rasmussen	21 19
M. Ivers, Brighton Park, Annie Carrick, same	21 19
Robert Worgsky, Hannah Weissmann	24 19
Arnt Heitman, Hilda Guzman	24 21
G. Weidner, Buffalo Grove, Maggie Klein, same	35 29
Nicholaus Frei, Marie Jagan	29 19
Hermann Deglow, Augusta Krehl	24 21
Henry Morgan, Annette Kucera	24 21
Paul Weiss, Marie L. Lelafontaine	34 28
Gustav Horn, Ida Lenhahl	38 30
Oscar Mechlenn, Alina Nelson	25 25

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 326 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12 30 p. m.

BRAY—Bertie D. Bray, youngest son of J. D. and Frances M. Bray, aged 5 years and 6 months, at residence, 573 Seminary-av.

Funeral at 1 p. m. Saturday.

CARROLL—William Carroll, Aug. 29, at Huron, Dak.

COLLINS—Aug. 31, at 339 Forty-first-st., Ellen Belle, youngest daughter of J. H. and M. C. Collins, aged 7 years 10 months and 15 days.

Funeral private.

DILLMAN—Aug. 31, at 281 West Randolph-st., Jacob Dillman, aged 69 years.

Funeral Saturday, Sept. 1, at 2 p. m., for Forest Home Cemetery.

DAVIS—At the residence of her son-in-law, Avery Ames, in Compton, Kane County, Aug. 30, Azuba Spring, wife of Loren Davis, in the 74th year of her age. She was a native of Clarendon, Vt.

FOSSELL—Aug. 29, at 10:30 p. m., George E. Fossell, aged 32 years, at his residence, 3001 Indiana-av.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 2 at 2 p. m. to Oakwoods Cemetery.

LONERGAN—Monday, Aug. 27, 1888, Harry, third son of Ellen and Thomas E. Lonergan, in the 14th year of his age.

Funeral from 38 Oakwood-av., Sunday, Sept. 2, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

O'LEAHY—Aug. 31, at 625 Duncan Park, Town of Lake, Patrick, infant son of Patrick and Mary Leahy, nee Murphy, aged 5 months and 20 days.

Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. by carriages to Mount Olivet.

MCNICHOLS—Mrs. Sarah McNichols, wife of Michael McNichols, at 10:30 a. m., Aug. 31, at her residence, 320 West Taylor-st., aged 62 years.

Funeral notice hereafter.

MCNICHOLS—At residence, 17 Nixon-st., at 12:30 p. m., Thomas McNichols, beloved husband of Kate McNichols, nee Coffey, son of the late Patrick McNichols and Dorcher of Michael James Martin and of the late John McNichols, aged 45 years.

May his soul rest in peace.

MARTIN—Aug. 31, at his residence, 459 Thirty-fifth-st., George Martin, native of London, England, aged 51 years.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock.

THIEBEAU—At parents' residence, No. 441 South Halsted-st., Miss Susie Thiebeau, aged 21 years, graduate West Division High School, Class 1887.

Funeral from residence to Jesuit Church, 10:30 a. m., Sept. 3, by carriages to Calvary.

UCHTMAN—Aug. 31, at 127 West Polk-st., Elizabeth M., wife of John J. Uchtman, aged 46 years and 1 month.

Funeral Sunday at 1 p. m. to Graceland.

WALLACE—Jennie, beloved wife of James Wallace, Aug. 30, aged 34 years.

Funeral to Oakwoods, Sunday, Sept. 2, at 1 o'clock from residence, 3549 Fifth-av.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GRAND RALLY of the REPUBLICANS OF the First Ward will be held this (Saturday) evening, Sept. 1, at the headquarters of the Young Republican Club of the First Ward, No. 405 South State-st., at 8 o'clock. The Hon. E. B. Bliss, Joseph Wilkinson of Georgia, A. F. Bradley, R. H. Vickers, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting. All Republicans of the ward turn out and make this meeting a great success.

A COMPLIMENTARY MOONLIGHT LAWN party will be given by Miriam Chapter No. 1, O. E. S., at Jackson Park, Friday afternoon and evening, Sept. 7.

A REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING UNDER THE auspices of the Chicago Young Men's Blaine Club will be held at the Leland Hotel club-rooms this evening at 8 o'clock. The Hon. James R. Mann, Frank E. Mitchell, J. R. Staley, Col. Munn, and other speakers will address the meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JOHN FRANCIS XAVIER BLACKMORE THE City Missionary of Chicago, will conduct religious services in the Chicago police stations, Sunday, as follows: Harrison Street Police Station at 10 a. m.; at Chicago Avenue Police Station at 2 p. m.; at Desplaines Street Police Station at 4 p. m.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE OLD students of the Notre Dame University takes place at the Palmer House Club Rooms Sunday, 2 p. m., for the purpose of giving proper expression of respect to the memory of their late friend, Prof. J. A. Lyons. The professor being highly esteemed among a very large number of old students in Chicago, the meeting is expected to be quite large, and all are cordially invited to be present.

THE FIRST COMPLIMENTARY RECEPTION BY the Chicago Lodges, Order of Mutual Protection, to the visiting members of the Supreme Lodge will be held at De Berge's Pavilion, Nos. 62 to 66 North Clark-st., Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. CLINTON LOCKE HAS RETURNED from his vacation, and will occupy the pulpit of Grace Church on Sunday, both morning and evening.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Mammoth Sale

—OF—

WHOLESALE GROCERY STOCK.

By order and for account of FIRE UNDERWRITERS

WE WILL SELL ON

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1888,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At Stores Nos. 15, 17, 19 & 21 La Salle-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

The Entire Stock of the well-known firm of

BISSMAN & CO., Mansfield, Ohio,

Inventoried value, $120,000,

CONSISTING OF

TOBACCOS.

500 Pails Fine Cut,
20,000 Pounds Smoking,
3,000 Butts Assorted Plug.

GROCERIES.

800 Barrels Sugar,
500 Chests Tea,
250 Bags Coffee,
200 Bags Beans,
1,500 Boxes Soap,
5,000 Bxs. Ass't'd Spices.

Also an immense stock of Canned Goods, Prunes, Jelly, Apple Butter, Candy, Crackers, Barley, Rice, Chocolate, Raisins, Codfish, Herrings, Sardines, Pickles, Extracts, Starch, Soda, Lye, Ink, Blacking, Blueing, Stove Polish, Carpet Tacks, Wash Tubs, Boards, Pails, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

☞ This immense stock entirely covers the five floors of this spacious building. The entire stock is in prime condition, and will be sold peremptorily and without reserve for cash.

Deposits required from every purchaser.

Goods put up in lots to suit the trade.

Goods arranged for sale by

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HAND SEWED.

PRICE, $4.50.

Ladies' Fine Quality Kid, Dongola, or Straight Goat hand-made extension sole Boots, in all the new and desirable shapes, of any size or width, to fit you perfectly. No other dealers have them of equal style and price. CASH DOES IT.

School Shoes for Misses.
School Shoes for Children.
School Shoes for Boys.

DE MUTH & CO.

Hand Naturalist Mystery

THE SIZE OF IT.

The remarkable thing about the Hanan Shoe is that it is made in eight different widths and a variety of lengths sufficient to guarantee a perfect fit to any foot, however eccentric in form, and to give comfort to people who despaired of being fitted.

DE MUTH & CO.,
150 STATE STREET,
Sole agents for Chicago.

MOUNT HOPE,

The new PARK CEMETERY, is now open for use. The Cemetery train leaves the Polk street depot on the Grand Trunk Ry. DAILY at 12 m., stopping at Archer-av., 31st, 37th, 41st, 47th, and Halsted-sts. and Ashland-av. Chapel in readiness. Free use of vault to patrons pending selection of lots. Single graves to any without notice. For full information call at city office, 326 Phœnix Bldg., cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.

JOHN E. BENSLEY, Sec'y.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, '88, 9:30 a. m.,

DRY GOODS,

Carpets, Oil Cloths.

A special feature of this sale will be

Blankets and Comforts by the Bale

Also some immense new consignments of

Linen Towels, Crashes, Napkins, Covers, Etc.
Cardigans, Mittens, Hosiery, Underwear, Etc.
Cloaks and Cloakings.

ON SAME DATE AT 10 A. M.,

At Stores 15, 17, 19, and 21 La Salle-st.,

Fire Underwriters' Sale

OF

WHOLESALE

GROCERY STOCK

Of the well-known firm of

Bissman & Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

Wednesday, Sept. 5, '88, 9:30 a. m.,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

Including a large line of

ROCHESTER GOODS.

ALSO A

BANKRUPT STOCK of CHILDREN'S GOODS

Thursday, Sept. 6, 1888, 9:30 a. m.,

HATS, CAPS, AND CLOTHING,

Commencing with large consignments just received of

Wool and Fur Hats.

IN BASEMENT.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

An Immense Stock of

English and White Granite Ware,
1,700 brls. Glassware.

Also a particularly desirable line of

Table Cutlery.

Friday, Sept. 7, 1888, 9:30 a. m.,

JOB LOTS and ODDS and ENDS

OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats.

ALSO A

Very Fine Billiard Table.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By order of Franklin Merrick, Assignee, we will sell on Friday, Sept. 14, 1888, the Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions Stock of Thompson & McClay, Grand Rapids, Mich. Inventoried value $30,000.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THE "Gold" AND "Silver" SHIRTS ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st.

Dunlap's Hats

TODAY.

Treleaven's Gold Pen Manufactory,

120 Washington-st., in the Opera-House Bldg.

Single Pens, with or without holders, sold at manufacturer's prices. Can suit any hand. Pens repointed. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.'S

Auction Announcements

For Week Ending Sept 8, 1888.

C. M. WILBUR.....Auctioneer.

Monday, Sept. 3, 9:30 a. m.,

Crockery.

A Large and Well-Assorted Showing.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 9:30 a. m.,

Boots and Shoes.

A superior line of Ladies' French Kid.
A superior line of Ladies' Dongola Kid.
A superior line of Misses' Heeled and Spring Heeled Dongola Kid.
Superior lines Men's and Boys' Buff Goods in various styles. Also Legged Boots, A 1 qualities, in ordinary and extra lengths of leg.
We shall also offer full lines RUBBERS and

A Bankrupt Stock

That MUST be cleared in this Sale.

Wednesday, Sept. 5, 9:30 a. m.,

CLOTHING,

Cardigan Jackets, Underwear.

We shall offer the largest lines of Underwear in this sale that has ever fallen to our good fortune to present to the Highest Bidder. We shall also sell a large

Bankrupt Stock Fine Clothing.

Also a Large Consignment COTTONADES and IMITATION CASSIMERES.

Thursday, Sept. 6, 9:30 a. m.,

DRY GOODS.

Superior Lines Ladies' Hosiery.
Superior Lines Ladies' Jerseys.
Superior Lines Ladies' Fancy Jackets.
Superior Lines Ladies' Underwear.
Superior Lines Gents' Underwear.
Superior Lines Gents' Overshirts.
Superior Lines Zanella Umbrellas.
Superior Lines Silk Umbrellas.
Linens, Cashmeres, Flannels, &c.

100 Rolls Carpets

Rugs, Hassocks.

Extra Specials!

Thursday, Sept. 13, 9:30 a. m.,

We shall sell by order of WM. H. SCHWELBE, General Wrecker and Salvage Agent, the entire Salvage Stock from the burning of the mammoth commission establishment, dealers in Staple Domestics, in an Eastern city. This stock has been transferred here by order and consent of the FIRE UNDERWRITERS, and will be sold as announced. Full particulars Saturday, Sept. 8.

Twenty Thousand Dollars

Is the Appraiser's Cash Valuation of a BANKRUPT STOCK of

General Dry Goods Merchandise,

Which we shall sell, commencing

Wednesday, Sept. 19, 9:30 a. m.,

Continuing THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 9:30 a. m., until every lot is sold. Sixty-three original cases of Men's Underwear will constitute a leading feature in this Mammoth peremptory offering. Full particulars later.

Mark Well These Dates.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO., Wholesale Auctioneers, 164 and 166 Market-st.

By WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.

Auction Sale This Morning, at 9:30 Sharp,

Of large lines of new and used Furniture in Parlor and Chamber Suits, Folding Beds, Dressing-Cases, Cook Stoves and Ranges, Fine Heaters. Also 100 New Misfit Super Ingrain, Tapestry, and Brussels Carpets, 110 pieces Floor Oilcloths, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Cutlery, &c.

Sale positive. No reserve. Buyers invited.

The West Side Auction House Co., Incorporated, 209 West Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 THIS MORNING,

REGULAR CLEARING SALE,

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

General Household Goods, Pianos, Folding Beds, Pictures, Bedding, Cigars, &c. A good lot Grocery Fixtures.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 54 & 56 Randolph-st.

REDUCTION IN

FISHING TACKLE.

We offer a discount of 25 per cent on SPLIT BAMBOO RODS In stock to close, at

SPALDING'S,

108 Madison-st.....Chicago.

FALL HATS READY.

KNOX THE HATTER,
193 STATE-ST.
Branch of Fifth-av., New York
J. T. SHAYNE.

KNOX HATS.

CORRECT FALL STYLES ARE READY TODAY.
193 STATE-ST.
J. T. SHAYNE.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed.

Our New Upright Takes the Lead for Comfort and Elegance.

Manufactured ONLY by

A. H. Andrews & Co.

(Bank & Office Fittings) 193 Wabash-Av CHICAGO.

OPTICAL INSTITUTE

WATRY 32 EXAMINES SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN ST.

Open Glasses. Artificial Human Eyes.

EYES Examined free. Spectacles To suit all, 25c. and up. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

TAR-OID

NATURE HAS NO BETTER REMEDY

Than this New Compound of Tar for Wounds, Burns, Sores, Piles, Salt Rheum, Eczema, and Coughs, Croup, Scrofula, Ulcers, Varicose Veins, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

TAR-OID must not be confounded with the cheap remedies which are prepared on the theory that Skin Diseases are caused by impure blood, which is not true. They have their cause in a want of vital action in the skin. TAR-OID restores this action, hence it cures every form of Skin Disease, also sores, burns, etc. It is soothing and wonderfully healing—gratifying results follow in every case. It is harmless and can be used with perfect safety by any one. It is superior to all other remedies. There is positively nothing else like it.

TAR-OID is a sure cure for piles. It never fails. We warrant a cure or refund the money. It gives immediate relief. It is perfectly safe, yet powerful in its action.

Send for our "Good Samaritan" free.

CHICAGO'S BEST PHYSICIANS INDORSE IT.

TAR-OID has no equal for Piles and Pruritis.
LEILA G. BEDELL, M. D.,
181 Dearborn-av.

TAR-OID has yielded excellent results in Croup, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
J. R. BOYNTON, M. D., R. 506, 70 State-st.

TAR-OID gives me fine results in Rectal and Skin Troubles, Indolent Sores, and Enlarged Glands.
F. H. PRATT, M. D.,
87 Central Music Hall.

TAR-OID has a most wonderful action on the skin and has given me fine results in Coughs and Consumption.
W. H. BURT, M. D.,
112 Dearborn-st.

TAR-OID acts like a charm on Piles, Old Sores, etc.
J. E. MCCULLOUGH, M. D.,
98 S. Halsted-st.

TAR-OID gives me perfect satisfaction in Cervical Troubles, Swellings, and Piles.
M. M. THOMPSON, 403 Oakley-av.

TAR-OID CO., 73 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

EXPANDED METAL

Is a new product made of

HEAVY SHEET STEEL!

Expanded by a novel mechanical process to a shape resembling woven wire without loss of original rigidity.

IT IS THE VERY BEST MATERIAL FOR

YARD, LAWN, GARDEN, FARM AND POULTRY FENCES, GATES, WINDOW AND SKYLIGHT GUARDS, SUMMER DOORS, CHICKEN HOUSES AND COOPS, GRAPE ARBORS, LATTICE WORK, ROSE TRELLISES, SWINGING AND BANNER SIGNS, OFFICE AND BANK RAILING, TREE BOXES, DOOR MATS, Etc., Etc. Carpenters, Builders and Hardware Dealers will find it very profitable to sell.

EXCLUSIVE AGENCIES GIVEN!

Write for Catalogue.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO.,

60 W. MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Boys' Clothing,

OPENING OF FALL STYLES.

Boys' and Children's

SCHOOL SUITS, HATS AND CAPS.

Medium and Heavy Weight All-Wool Cheviot Blouse Suits, 4 to 14 years, at.....$4.75
Good value at $6.00.

A large variety of Fancy Cassimere and Cheviot Plaited and Norfolk Blouse Suits, all wool, 4 to 14 years, at $5.95 and $6.45

Medium Weight Blue Cheviot Long Pants Suits, all wool, fast colors, 13 to 18 years, at.....$8.95

Fall Styles of Boys' Kilt Suits, blue cloth, all wool, two pieces, at $4.95 and $5.75

Kilt Pants, in blue and drab colored Tricot, at.....85c

Boys' Heavy Weight Jersey Suits at..$4.50

Boys' and Children's Cloth and Felt Hats and Caps; Blue Tricot Cloth Polo Caps, silk lined, at 50c, 75c, and $1.25

Felt Hats for Boys, $1.00, $1.25, and $1.95

OPEN ALL DAY.

NECKWEAR.

LATEST NOVELTIES

From the Best Manufacturers of Europe and America.

Will place on sale this morning the most attractive stock ever shown in the city, embracing medium, fine, and extra fine qualities.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

Dunlap's Hats

TODAY.

When sick and tired of taking drugs, and when at a loss how to regain your health, do not give up the ship, but try

Arend's Kumyss.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strenth so fast. Send for circulars. Beware of imitations.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,

Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

KNOX THE HATTER

193 STATE-ST.,

Desires the company of yourself and friends Today. Display of Fall Styles.

KING'S

QUICK-RISING WHEAT FLOUR

For Biscuit, Short Cake, Pastry, &c. Our Quick-Rising BUCKWHEAT FLOUR will be ready about Oct. 1st. Sold by all grocers. Manufactured by

KING & LAMB,

14 Fifth-av., Chicago.

OYSTERS.

WAVERLY

Temperance Coffee House,

CLARK & LAKE-STS.

Stewed.....10c
1 Dozen Raw.....10c
½ Dozen Fried.....10c
Patty.....8c

HEALTHY DIGESTION, A CLEAR COMPLEXION, BRIGHT EYES,

A round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of dyspeptics and the debilitated generally. No other Tonic so well calculated to bring about these results as

AREND'S BEEF, IRON, AND WINE,

WITH PHOSPHATES.

The Most Successful Tonic of the Age.

It promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system. It is a superior liver and kidney remedy, as well as a blood purifier. It cures Rheumatism and Malaria. Thousands sing its praises.

Beware of imitations. No other preparation of similar name possesses the same medicinal qualities.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

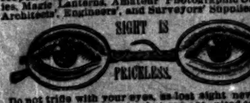
AREND'S DRUG STORE,

Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Anatomical Photographic Outfits, Maps, Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large illustrated Catalogues on application.

Dunlap's Hats

TODAY.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING

SHIRTS

LEAVE MEASURE WITH

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

All Patterns preserved. Established 1865.

Why Sheriff Matson Hates a Bathtub.
See Sunday's Globe.

Moved Gunther's Confectionery From Madison-st. to 212 STATE-ST. Five doors south of ADAMS-ST.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888—TWELVE PAGES.

JUDD BEFORE THE SENATE.

OUR POSTMASTER AND HIS POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS DISCUSSED.

Democrats Are Strangely Uneasy and Interested—The Civil Service Committee May Investigate—No Prospect for an Early Adjournment—Details of Senator Farwell's Immediate Transportation Amendments—Ships Provided For by the Present Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Senator Vest dug a ditch for himself today and fell into it while trying to trip Senator Cullom. In his remarks on the retaliation message yesterday the Illinois Senator made some caustic allusions to civil service, under the Cleveland Administration and incidentally spoke of the Chicago Post-Office under Judd as an illustration. He was not able to work in a full account of the Esher assessments, though he wanted to do so. Today Vest was good enough to open the way for a full exposure. Cullom's sharp words had gone home, and the Missouri Senator seemed to have a notion that they could be counteracted by digging into ancient history. He got the floor and started in to criticise what Cullom had said, but soon came to the point by having read several letters from Mr. Cullom to Mr. Dudley when Commissioner of Pensions, asking leave of absence with pay as a pension examiner to make political speeches in Illinois. Mr. Cullom admitted having written such letters, though he did not know whether those read were true copies, but he defended his action on the ground that Government employés were entitled to thirty days' annual leave of absence with pay. He understood these letters were to be in the forthcoming Democratic campaign book, and he wanted the facts properly stated. Then the Senator blandly remarked that as Mr. Vest was taking such an interest in Illinois matters he would try to give him further points on the Chicago Post-Office. Saying this Senator Cullom drew from his desk THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE which had the full exposure of Judd and Esher's system of levying assessments. He sent it to the desk and had the Clerk read the entire article. Senators flocked in from the cloak rooms to hear the reading and enjoyed it hugely. At first there was a ripple of laughter, but as the reading went on and the meanness of the whole business became plain the Democratic Senators' merriment changed into sickly smiles. Gorman, a member of the National Committee, and who is in a measure responsible for the assessments on the Post-Office employés, blushed scarlet. He shifted uneasily in his seat, but after two or three forced attempts to look unconcerned, he gave the reading close attention. The part of the article which seemed to strike everybody with the most force was Judd's attempt to make out that he didn't know what was going on and should not be held responsible anyhow. Two or three of the Democrats crossed over to the Republican side and facetiously remarked that they were glad to know the Chicago Postmaster had been so successful in finding the way to swell the campaign fund without violating the Civil Service law. But the object lesson in the civil service reform under Mr. Cleveland was too strong to be made light of, and Vest undertook to discredit the matter by his usual white paper newspaper argument. He insisted that they remarked that if the Senator from Missouri objects to Republican newspapers I will try to find something which will sit better on his stomach," said Senator Cullom. Then he had read an editorial from a muxwump paper denouncing Judd's practices. He would have followed this up by extracts from simon-pure Democratic papers, but other business was pressing and he refrained. Every one who heard the exposure inquired if the Administration had done anything to discipline Judd or to stop Esher's forced contributions. The answer was that it had not. It is quite probable that Senator Hale's committee will take up the matter. There was some talk on this point today which may lead to results. It is therefore the Hale committee has not investigated any of the complaints about violations of the Civil Service law in the Chicago Federal offices because no formal complaints have been filed. At one time it was intended to send a sub-committee to look after both Judd and Seeberger.

The Naval Appropriation bill which the President has signed was so hacked at and tinkered in protracted conferences that its most important feature was generally lost sight of. It provides for the addition of seven new vessels to the navy at a cost of about $10,000,000, or, to be exact, $9,600,000, exclusive of armament and premiums paid for increased speed. There is to be one armored cruiser of 7,500 tons, to cost exclusive of armament $3,500,000. She is to carry twelve-inch armor and go nineteen knots, and will be the most powerful of the new cruisers, being about 1,000 tons larger than either the Maine or the Texas. Besides this big fellow the bill provides for one unarmored cruiser of 5,000 tons, costing $1,800,000, and two unarmored steel cruisers of 3,000 tons, costing $1,100,000 each. The first of these is to show a maximum speed of twenty knots, and the other two nineteen knots, with $50,000 premium for each quarter of a knot above and $50,000 forfeit for each quarter of a knot below guaranteed speed. The bill also provides for three gunboats or cruisers of 1,000 tons to be built of steel or with steel frames, and to cost $700,000 each. The figures given are in all cases exclusive of armament. The House wanted a big armed cruiser and the Senate wanted three gunboats instead, and after a long wrangle the conferrees compromised by putting them both in.

Now that it has been definitely settled that the Republican Senators will report in ten days their Tariff bill the attitude of the Democratic Senators is interesting to every one who is looking forward to an adjournment.

Senator Beck is the Chairman of the Caucus Committee. He said tonight: "I don't know yet what we shall do. As soon as the Republican bill has been reported to the full committee we shall caucus on it and then determine what is the best course to be pursued. It may be held advisable that the minority of the Finance Committee should thoroughly examine the bill before it is reported to the Senate; in that case we shall want time for its proper examination, and if we are directed to write a minority report we shall have to be given time for that. There will be no unnecessary delay on our part."

"In your opinion will the bill be debated at length on the floor of the Senate?"

"I don't know what the caucus may decide upon, but I have my own opinion as to what should be done."

"And what is it?"

"That we should take a yea and nay vote on every change made in the Mills bill. We have a record to make and can do it in no other way. The bill should be thoroughly debated. It is so late now that we might as well sit here until election. Anyway, the bill can't come into the Senate before the 10th or 15th of September, and then if we decide to put in a minority report the debate cannot commence until nearly the end of the month."

Senator Farwell today introduced the amendment to the Immediate Transportation act which was forwarded to him by Chicago importers. With the bill were filed letters from importers explaining why a change in the bill is needed. They say that the intention of Congress in passing the original act was to put importers at interior points on a footing as nearly equal to importers at the seaboard as was consistent with a safe collection of the revenue. The Collector at New York has ruled that an importer at interior port cannot on arrival of goods at seaboard port ship a portion to the interior port in bond without appraisement and payment of duty in New York without a separate set of documents. Secretary Fairchild upholds the ruling and there is no remedy save in legislation. The department's construction of the law imposes hardship, because, notwithstanding the intention to have them all taken through to the interior port, while they were en route to New York a change in the market or like cause may make it advantageous to clear a portion of the goods at New York and the remainder at Chicago. Under the Treasury's ruling the goods go into the warehouse at New York and the ten days allowed for shipment without appraisement expire, so that the benefit intended is lost unless the whole shipment is put through at once. This is largely because of the delay in getting out the papers. To remedy the trouble it is proposed to amend Sec. 1 of the Immediate Transportation act so that the Collector at the port of arrival may allow the whole or any portion of the merchandise to be shipped immediately after the prescribed entry has been made, provided that when any portion is entered for immediate transportation the remaining portion may be entered for warehouse or consumption, and it shall be sufficient for the Collector at the port of first arrival to permit such entry upon duly certified copies of the invoices and bills of lading. Such copies are to remain with the entry for warehouse or consumption as the original invoices do. The Collector is to indorse on the copy of the invoice and entry a statement showing the date and number of such entry, and is to notify the Collector at the interior port of the portion of the goods so shipped. Early action is asked on the proposed amendment, because it is stated orders for large lots of goods have been placed in foreign markets to be shipped within three or four months, and their disposal would be facilitated if the Chicago importers were given the privileges asked for.

HOPE FOR KERSHAW'S CREDITORS.

The Federal Court at Cincinnati to Examine the Big Wheat Failure.

Something like a thousand people in Chicago, including butchers, bakers, tailors, and makers and menders of boots, are anxiously awaiting the assembling of the Federal Court for the Southern District of Ohio. They are creditors of C. J. Kershaw & Co. and their creditors, and they want to know whether or not they are going to get their money. The court will assemble at Cincinnati early in September. One of the first cases on the docket is to determine whether the Fidelity National Bank is obliged to accept its paper to the amount of $400,000, which was indorsed by C. J. Kershaw & Co. and deposited with the American Exchange Bank of this city. When the big wheat corner of last year collapsed Mr. Kershaw's liabilities amounted to about $1,600,000. Attorney Francis Riddle represents about $700,000 of this amount, and the paper for the $400,000 mentioned is looked to to pay a percentage of the indebtedness.

"The outlook appears favorable," said Mr. Riddle yesterday. "The decision against Harper in another case, the substance of which was published this morning, gives us encouragement, while it is tantalizing, inasmuch as it should have been rendered in time for us to get our money before the collapse of the Fidelity. Now we will have to take our chances with the others, and be satisfied with a percentage. I don't think there is much doubt that the court will direct the receiver of the Fidelity to accept this paper."

"Are there assets enough to meet it at its face value?"

"It will probably realize 70 cents on the dollar, though I am informed by an attorney representing the receivership that, in case the court holds the directors liable, the bank will meet its liabilities in full."

The suit is brought by the American Exchange Bank, which is personally interested to the extent of something like $100,000. The paper in question consists of two drafts for $100,000 each and a letter of credit for $200,000. These, with two other drafts for $100,000 each, were sent by Harper to Kershaw, and by him indorsed and turned over to the American Exchange Bank. Two of the drafts were taken by the Bank of Montreal, and were accepted at their face value by the Fidelity. This circumstance gives hope to those who are interested in the other paper.

TO EXTEND MICHIGAN BOULEVARD

And Perhaps Make a Connection Between West and South Side Parks.

A petition will be presented at the meeting of the Council Monday evening signed by the owners of every foot of frontage between Jackson and Adams streets, on Michigan avenue, asking that that portion of the thoroughfare be turned over to the control of the South Park Commissioners for boulevard purposes. The Michigan boulevard now extends to Jackson street. Mr. George M. Pullman and others are earnestly urging this improvement. It is understood, too, that the move is preliminary to extending that Jackson street shall be also turned over to the South and West Side Park Boards for boulevarding. The principal obstacle in the way of the latter project is that Yerkes has the right to cable the street between La Salle and Dearborn. He has taken no steps yet towards utilizing his franchise in this respect, though the ordinance in his favor was passed nearly a year ago. He could be induced to give up the project. The boulevarding of Jackson street would establish a complete connection between the West and South Park systems of the city. The obstructionists yet bar the way to the connection of the North and South Park systems, which could be made by widening Michigan avenue north of Randolph street. Nothing whatever has been done on this project since the Council adjourned.

A FEMALE PENSION CLAIM AGENT.

Miss Ada C. Sweet the First Woman to Enter the Business.

Miss Ada C. Sweet, formerly at the head of the Pension Agency in Chicago, has gone into business as a pension claim agent, being the first woman to take up that business. "I drifted into the business naturally," she said. "When I was at the head of the Pension Bureau here I made a great many friends among the old soldiers, but I was not allowed to act for them then. However, I had a great many people apply to me for advice and help as soon as I was out of the office. The most pressing ones I attended to personally, and the others I would turn over to some claim agency. Then it finally occurred to me that I might as well start a claim agency myself, and I did so. I have just received my first claim and feel quite elated over it."

"What does the business consist of?"

"Collecting the proofs and presenting the claims properly to the department. There is a great deal of red tape about it, and as I am perfectly familiar with all the methods I think I am peculiarly fitted for the business. Of course one must know how to go about it, and that I know. Most of the business can be attended to by correspondence, but I expect to go to Washington personally to see to my most important cases."

THINK THEY HAVE A GOLD MINE.

Well-Diggers in a Dakota Town Bring Up the Yellow Metal.

HOWARD, Dak., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Great excitement exists here over the finding of gold dust thickly mixed with sand thrown from a well which workmen were digging. Old miners were soon on the spot and pronounced the find a promising one. From the quantity obtained an assay was made and the value said to be $18 per ounce. The only trouble if a vein is found will be the nearness of water to the surface, as excavations of 150 feet quickly fill with water to a depth of 120 feet. The find seems to lie under the surface of the main street of the town.

Upwright Ingenuity.

Peelwig—I wuz kinder 'traidy, after dat yere railroad acciden' dat pore ole Eben gottah past hes use; but yer can't tell, chil'n—yer can't tell —w'en folks has d' 'ventive talents.—*Time.*

A Ticket Agent Mysteriously Missing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—Asst E. Rice, ticket agent of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad at New Albany, has disappeared. He frequently carried considerable sums of the company's money, and it is believed $600 is missing with him.

COTTON BAGGING TRUST.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Anderson Gratz of St. Louis on the Witness Stand—It Is Shown that Prices Have Advanced Enormously Since the Alleged Combine Was Formed—The Senate Passes the Fortifications Bill—Other Matters at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Mr. Anderson Gratz of St. Louis was called as the first witness before the House Committee on Manufactures today in its inquiry as to the alleged cotton bagging trust. The following is a synopsis of his testimony:

I am engaged in the bagging stuff business in St. Louis, being a member of the firm of Warren, Jones & Gratz. The business included the making of cotton butts for binding cotton. I am also a member of two corporations engaged in the same business, one located in Muncie, Ind., and the other at Champaign, Ill. Cotton bagging, he said, was manufactured out of the jute stalk. The number of firms in the country engaged in the business at present is eight, as against fifteen at the same time last year. The entire production of cotton bagging in 1887 was about 45,000,000 yards. Warren, Gratz & Co. of St. Louis were the agents in that city of the Southern Mills Bagging Company and the Standard Mills Company of the same city. It had no interest in these firms beyond acting as agents. The variation in prices of two-pound bagging from 1877 to 1887 has been from 10¾ cents per yard in 1877 to 11¼ cents in 1880, and 7¼ cents in 1887. The price of jute butts has been lower this August than any August price for the last ten years. The price of cotton bagging during August has varied from 11 to 12¼ cents per yard. The cotton crop of this year would require 45,000,000 yards of cotton bagging, and it was expected that the total output of all the mills now running up to the time when they stop in November next would be 50,000,000 yards. The productive capacity of the cotton bagging mills in the West was 25 per cent greater than the mills in the East. The employés in the West, were mostly of Bohemian parentage, and were paid slightly more than those in the East. There were considerable quantities of cotton bagging coming to this country, but he did not think the foreign mills would be able to bring sufficient cotton bagging to this country this year to prevent the sale of that kind of goods. The contractors abroad had their hands full. There were twenty-four jute mills in Indiana, having 8,837 looms, Jan. 1, 1887, which could produce ten or fifteen times the amount of cotton bagging needed for the cotton crops of the United States.

THE "COMBINE."

A number of contracts between the firm of Warren, Jones & Gratz as the agents of other firms and other cotton bagging firms in the United States were produced with a view to showing the steps taken by the several cotton bagging manufacturing firms to control their productions and to provide for its sale at stipulated prices. Mr. Gratz contained:

The object of the agreement was to enable the parties to it to obtain and maintain control of cotton bagging produced in this country for the present season. The trust has secured control of about two-thirds of the cotton bagging in the country, the remaining third, about 15,000,000 yards, being produced by parties who are not in any way connected with the trust. The contract shows that the agreement is between the firms of L. Waterbury & Co. of New York City, party of the first part, and the Charleston Bagging Manufacturing Company, Nevins & Co. of Boston, the New York Bagging Company, the Eagle Mills, the Southern Mills Bagging Company, the Standard Mills Bagging Company, the Muncie Bagging Manufacturing Company, and the Empire Bagging Company, parties of the second part. The parties of the second part agreed to sell and deliver to L. Waterbury & Co. all their bagging on hand when the contract was made and such bagging thereafter be acquired or manufactured by them during the year 1888. Waterbury & Co. act as a centre of correspondence through which the increase and reduction in price is brought about. It is agreed that profits and losses shall be shared in proportion. The sale and prices of cotton bagging are determined by a majority of the members of the second part. The agreement took effect April 16 last. Since then two mills signing the agreement have failed to start and probably a dozen or more outside of the trust closed down previous to and since the agreement was consummated. The first price of cotton bagging was made in New York by the trust about the middle of July at the proposition of witness. Nine and a half cents was then fixed as the price. Jan. 1 the productive capacity of Warren, Jones & Gratz, and the respective mills of the firms which they represented, was two-thirds of all the productive capacity of the South, but they actually produced seven-eighths of all that was produced in the South. Since the price fixed in July the members of the trust had advanced the price of cotton bagging three cents per yard. The present price of cotton bagging in this country is three cents higher than that at which the foreign-manufactured product can be brought here, inclusive of the freight charges. This was due to the fact that the production of the material in this country was confined to a few firms. Probably 60 per cent of this year's bagging was in the hands of the retail dealers and the other 40 per cent in the hands of the manufacturers.

If the duty on cotton bagging and jute was left unchanged, the witness thought that the trust would go out of existence, and if those articles were admitted free, the firms would run a corner every other year. The needs of the planter were absolute and imperative, and he must have the bagging, no matter what it cost. During the last three or four years there was little cotton bagging imported, the domestic supply being equal to the demand.

Charles A. Pearce of St. Louis, Secretary of the Standard Mills Bagging Company, one of the concerns embraced in the trust, assented generally to the testimony given by Mr. Gratz, and the committee adjourned till tomorrow.

THE WORK OF THE SENATE.

The Fortification bill passed the Senate today, after the adoption of an amendment to Sec. 6, authorizing contracts for cast-iron breech-loading mortars not less than fifty nor more than 100 at a cost not exceeding $6,500 each, and of single charge breech-loading steel guns not less than fifty ten-inch and fifty twelve-inch (at a reasonable price, appropriating $500,000 for investigations, experiments, and tests; providing that the contracts shall not involve an aggregate expenditure of over $6,000,000, or an annual expenditure of over $2,000,000; requiring all guns, etc., to be of American production, and to be furnished by citizens of the United States; conferrees on the disagreeing votes was ordered, and Senators Dawes, Plumb, and Gorman were appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate.

The resolution offered by Mr. Cullom calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether the transit-in-bond without payment of duty of goods, wares, and merchandise to and from Canada has been permitted since July 1, 1885, when Art. 29 of the treaty of Washington and Sec. 3 of the act of March, 1873, are said to have ceased to be in force, and if so to what extent and by what authority of law, was taken up for consideration, and after a short debate went over.

The House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to certify lands to the State of Kansas for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts was passed.

The House joint resolution to extend until Sept. 15 next the joint resolution of July 31, to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government was reported, and passed.

Senator Manderson today reported favorably, with amendments from the Military Committee, a bill introduced by Senator Sawyer to give to soldiers who served ninety days or more and were discharged on account of disease contracted in the line of duty the same bounty to which they would have been entitled if discharged for wounds.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House agreed to the conference report of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and proceeded to consider the amendments upon which an agreement had not been reached in conference. The remainder of the day was devoted to a discussion of the amendment relative to the Congressional Library Building, during which the extravagance of the scheme to which Congress had committed itself was considered. The House insisted on its disagreement in the Senate amendment. Pending action on the other amendments on which no agreement has been reached the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

The bond offerings today aggregated $463,000, as follows: Registered 4s, $35,000 at 128½; $40,000 at 128¼; $2,500 at 128¼; $200 at 128¼; $300 at 128. Registered 4½s, $250,000 at 107¾; $23,000 at 108¼. The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following bonds: Registered 4s, $40,000 at 128¼; $300 at 128¼; $300 at 128.

B. J. Hall, Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior says that the total number of applications received during the year was 40,177, a decrease of 847. The patents granted and trademarks and labels registered were 24,101, as against 23,317 for last year. The total receipts for the year were $1,122,944, a decrease of $27,103. The expenditures were $953,793, a decrease of $27,914, the surplus being $169,264. June 30 last there were 7,327 cases on hand awaiting action, as against 7,601 June 30, 1887.

Assistant Secretary Maynard has written S. D. Lucas of Fort Madison, Ia., in reply to a letter from him informing him that the Treasury Department is endeavoring with all the means and forces at its disposal to carry out the requirements of the Chinese Restriction act so as to prevent the illegal introduction of Chinese laborers into the United States, adding that the department has no control over the action of the United States courts, which have allowed Chinese laborers to enter the United States under writs of habeas corpus.

NOT AS BAD AS HE'S PAINTED.

A British-American Protests Against Blakely Hall's Picture of the Londoner.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in today's issue of THE TRIBUNE an article by Mr. Blakely Hall on "A Night of It in London." Although I do not wish for a moment to pose as a newspaper critic, I trust you will permit me to point out that Mr. Hall's letter, if not in a great measure erroneous, would certainly give those of your readers who have not studied the British character at home a poor impression of London and its attractions.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S AMERICAN.

Last year when Mr. Matthew Arnold, after a visit to this country extending over some months, returned to England and wrote a book which can hardly be termed complimentary to America, the papers lost no time in declaring what bad taste it was for Mr. Arnold after receiving the best of hospitality wherever he went to return home and publish a work derogatory to America. Now, here we have a gentleman, who, after having been shown what the Hon. Percy Thorpe considered a day's amusement, writes what may without exaggeration be called a lampoon on the whole affair. In the Hon. P. Mr. Hall met a plain type of London man, and it is hardly fair that upon this solitary experience of his idea of what Britishers call fun" should be based.

The majority of my fellow-countrymen whom I have met on this side were Conservatives at home, and naturally would support the Republican ticket here; but not if that party, to catch the Irish vote, assumes an anti-British front. The class of voters which the work of the British-American Association is bringing to the polls is as worthy of consideration as the Irish element, and even when enrolled as a naturalized American citizen the quondam Englishman is sensitive of any slight upon the country of his birth.

The message of President Cleveland can but be looked upon as a political shibboleth, but newspaper articles which have for their object the ridiculing of British people and customs cannot fail to do harm to the party.

The dominant notion in this country that every Englishman wears an eyeglass, gaiters, and side whiskers, says "Dontcher know," "Cawn't," and deplorably drops his "h's," is just as absurd as the prevailing English idea that every American is tall and gaunt, wears a goatee beard and wide-awake hat, chews tobacco, and says "I guess and calculate, stranger!"

A BRITISH-AMERICAN.

THE AMERICAN'S ENGLISHMAN.

MRS. GEN. LOGAN'S CORRECTION.

Denying the Statements of an Eastern Newspaper.

Judge Tuthill recently received the following communication from Mrs. Gen. Logan:

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—*Dear Judge Tuthill*—Since I came here I have seen a mean article in the Pittsburg *Post* from their Washington correspondent where I am represented as having complained of the delay and apathy about the General's monument, and as having demanded of Illinois to raise $250,000, etc. I do not know who inspired the article nor anything about it—that I am going to keep the General in Washington, that I was building a tomb for him, and ever so much more such bosh. I am building a little "mortuary chapel" in the soldiers' cemetery adjoining the Soldiers' Home, but it is for the family, and I shall only use it for the General until the monument is finished in Chicago. I never thought of anything else since I told the committee that I would surrender his sacred dust to them on the completion of the monument, and I will certainly do it. If I shall have passed away my executors will do so. I do not want him taken to Chicago until the monument is finished, as I should not feel as secure as I do now. I could not think of keeping Mr. Hutchinson's vaults as long as it will be absolutely necessary to build the monument. The family want a place, and we decided to do what we are doing so that Mrs. Hutchinson and the General would not feel we were taxing them too long. I feel keenly the mean and unjust position in which that article places me, but know I have said nothing or done nothing to provoke the writing of it. I only want you to set me right with the comrades and with our friends in Illinois. I appreciate all they have done in memory of the General and have only expressed the hope that they would build the monument while I live and while those who felt the most interest in the perpetuation of his name and fame were alive. I certainly have implicit confidence in and much esteem for every member of the committee. They were Gen. Logan's valued friends, and I am sure will push forward the work as rapidly as they can. I am trying to get the designs to send to you, but have not yet secured them.

MARY LOGAN.

IMPORTED LABOR IN ST. LOUIS.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union Prosecuting an Alleged Offender.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—United States District Attorney Thomas Bashaw entered twelve suits in the United States court this morning against H. A. Smidt, an Olive street tailor, for the offense of importing foreign labor in violation of the statutes. The Journeymen Tailors' Union is believed to be the prosecution, and they propose to make it warm for Mr. Smidt. The men were imported last May, Smidt furnishing passage money from Hamburg and forcing them to work at a rate far below union prices. He retained a percentage of their wages until the passage money was returned. Smidt says he has not violated the law, because it was not pauper labor, but skilled labor, that he imported. This is the third case instituted under the law, and is causing much comment in labor circles.

Consideration for Gen. Harrison.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My memory goes back beyond 1840. I did not vote for William Henry Harrison, but I rejoiced in his election and sincerely mourned when he died, doubtless from overwork, a month after his inauguration. If I live and he lives I hope to vote for his grandson in November. I say if he lives, for the prospect is that his friends will kill him with overwork before election, and this is why I write now to remonstrate against the hard tasks put on him by his friends. To visit him with an endless throng and expect him to make three or four speeches a day, with reporters present to take down his words and let all creation read and compare them to see if he repeats himself, and to keep this up for four months, it is high time to call a halt! I see that one of your correspondents is inquiring today when he will come to Chicago. Why should not every other city demand with equal justice that he should visit them! You say: "No appointments have been made for him to visit Chicago." That is sensible. I hope none will be made. I want him to live at least till we can elect him. And when he is elected I hope he will be humanely left alone to prepare himself for the greatest responsibilities likely to fall on mortal shoulders in this generation. I bet that THE TRIBUNE will commend this to the attention of the National Committee, or somebody that has the responsibility.

H. L. HAMMOND.

Admiral Porter Much Better.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—Admiral Porter's son authorizes a definite statement that the crisis in his father's case has been safely passed and that he is now out of danger.

FARMERS STILL ANXIOUS.

IF THE FROST HOLDS OFF A LITTLE LONGER ALL WILL BE WELL.

Corn Now Promises an Abundant Yield, and Nothing but an Early Frost Can Prevent the Fulfillment of the Promise—Wheat in the Northwest Badly Damaged by Rust, Thousands of Acres Being Unfit to Cut—Detailed Reports.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—New wheat is coming to market and is of rather poor quality. Oats are thrashed and show the effects of the heavy wind and rain storms to which they were exposed. Corn is looking fine and a couple of weeks more of good weather will put the crop beyond the reach of frost. Along the bottoms some of the stalks have attained a hight of over seventeen feet.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The weather in this section has been quite cool until yesterday, when another rain came, making the ground too wet for plowing for fall seeding. A great deal of the corn has been ruined by the bugs and whole fields of it in portions of the county are flat on the ground.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The light frost was a benefit to the corn in assisting it to ripen, which it is fast doing, and much of it is already out of danger. A large crop is now assured in this county. The wheat is grading poorly. Much of it goes at No. 3 and weighs from fifty-four to fifty-eight pounds. Oats also grade bad, the most going at grade No. 3.

COMPTON, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Corn is backward. It ripens slowly. A large per cent of it is in the milk. But with warm weather and no frosts during September it will get ripe. The crop will hardly reach an average. The rye and oats crops are the best we have raised for years. They are nearly all threshed. A large acreage is being sowed with winter rye. Dairymen grind it and feed it to their cows. Pastures afford but little feed. It is dry. There has been only 0.1 of an inch rainfall since the 16th of August.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The warm, dry weather of the last week has advanced the ripening of corn rapidly, and farmers have less fears of frost than they had last week when the nubbs were extremely cool. Broom-corn cutting is now in full blast and a fine crop is being harvested. It is estimated that the yield of this product in Douglas County will amount to 7,000 tons. At the usual price of $75 per ton this will distribute the sum of $525,000 among the producers, which insures good times in this quarter.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The corn crop in this section is growing rapidly, and the yield promises to be the largest known here in years. The crop is now out of danger except from frost. Thrashing is now occupying the time of the farmers. Wheat is not yielding well, and the quality is inferior.

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

Corn Will Yield More Abundantly than for May Years Past.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The corn crop in this county has been uninjured by the frosts of the last week, but still promises one of the largest yields in the history of the county. It is believed that the average in Wabash County will not fall short of forty bushels per acre, and the quality of the grain will be excellent. Plowing for wheat is now in progress and much of the acreage will be seeded by Sept. 15.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The season's wheat harvest all along the belt is surprisingly large and the quality is good. Experienced millers and farmers say they have never before seen such an enormous yield of excellent wheat. Reports from the northern part of the State show a bountiful crop, but of inferior quality, while down this way and extending through several counties the quality is first-rate, having suffered no injury from any source.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The drouth continues here, and not over half a crop of corn will be gathered. Until a few weeks ago the prospects were good for the largest crop in several years.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The cold night of the 25th, when, with nearly a touch of frost, has somewhat hampered the corn crop, but the outlook is assuring for one of the largest and finest crops ever known. Actual measurements in some fields show a hight of from ten to eighteen feet. The potato yield will be large. In the southern portion rain is sadly needed and farmers are hampered thereby in breaking ground for wheat. The acreage for this cereal will be the largest ever known.

BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The last week has been quite favorable for the corn crop in this section of Indiana. Abundant rains, followed by warm weather, have put the finishing touches on the greatest corn crop ever produced here. The acreage is also the largest. Fruit is abundant. All growing crops look fine.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Yield of Wheat Is Poor and Far Below Average Quality.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Harvesting is well advanced and many farmers are through; probably two-thirds is done and the remainder of the wheat will be in shock next week. The prospect for wheat looks worse and worse. No samples yet brought to this city can be graded with No. 1 hard. The average yield in this county will probably not be more than eight or ten bushels to the acre. The oat crop is a magnificent one. Weather, the finest possible for harvesting. It is found that the blue stem variety was somewhat damaged by the frost of the 16th inst.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The weather for the last two weeks has been hot and dry, just what was necessary to dry out the grain which was so badly dampened from the recent rains, and to boom the corn crop. The two weeks of cold weather caused the farmers to fear that corn would be retarded until an early frost caught it, but all such fears have now passed away. It is rapidly ripening, and four or five weeks more will find it in the cribs. The yield will range fifty to eighty bushels to the acre. Potatoes are turning out an immense crop. A much larger percentage of the grain which was wet while in the shock two weeks ago has been saved uninjured than was hoped for.

HAMILTON, Dak., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The crops here are touched with frost. About six miles from here the Ballantyne, Lamb, and Chamber farms have suffered considerably. Mr. French, half way between here and Langdon, has lost totally a 170 acre field of wheat. Osnabrook, Milton, Ahna, Ridgefield, Elkwood, and Moona have escaped, while at Langdon and from Hannah west to Snowflake the wheat has been badly struck, and in many places the crop will not be worth cutting.

YANKTON, Dak., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—A careful review of the harvest as it has progressed in Yankton, Clay, Union, Bon Homme, and Hutchinson Counties shows the following yield of small grain and hay per acre: Wheat, 12 bushels; oats, 40; flax, 15; potatoes, 100; hay, 3 tons. Corn, which will be the largest crop in the history of these counties, will yield about forty-five bushels per acre, provided it escapes frost for two weeks. The weather is favorable to its early maturity. Nearly 9,000,000 bushels of corn will be harvested in the five counties above mentioned. The wet weather, which delayed the planting of corn, gave the wild grass a wonderful growth, as the enormous yield of hay testifies. From three to four tons is being gathered from land which heretofore did not produce one and one-half tons per acre.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—On closer inspection of wheat the per cent is going the other way, and if we get 25 per cent of a crop we do pretty well. Thousands of acres will not be cut.

OWATONNA, Minn., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Threshing shows even a worse condition of the wheat crop than reported last week. Spring wheat has been a failure. Rust and chinch bugs were the cause. The average in this county will not be four bushels. The winter wheat is a good quality and the yield is good, but this only represents about twenty per cent of the wheat acreage. Most fields of oats have been injured by rust. The average will be far below last year. Corn is doing nicely. If warm weather continues eight or ten days longer it will be out of danger from frost.

DODGEVILLE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Harvest is over and thrashing has begun. The yield of grain is the largest for several years. Corn is at least ten days behind last year, but if frost holds off for three weeks the crop will be large. Owing to the dry spell pastures are fast drying up, and timothy, which had a good start, has been dried out. In many parts of this section there has been but little rain since the first of July.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Farmers are showing fine samples of ripe corn, and a fair corn crop is assured even if there should be an early frost. Most of the corn to mature, however, must be spared from frost for many days yet. Good reports continue to come from the results of the thrashing of the grain.

CARSON, Ia., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The long continued wet weather has ruined much of the small grain, both in the shock and stalk. Corn is making a heavy growth, but requires dry weather to put it out of danger from frost.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—A severe frost again fell last night, injuring potatoes, grapes, and corn in low places. The atmosphere feels like regular fall weather, warm during the day with cold nights.

TOM CURRIER IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

He Fails to Meet a Note That He Gave W. J. McGarigle.

Ex-Chief of Detectives Thomas H. Currier, who was until lately Dan Shelby's partner in a circus, confessed judgment for $1,894.25 in the Superior Court to E. S. Dreyer & Co., the bankers. One of the notes on which the judgment was confessed was given by Currier to McGarigle for $1,500 in part payment of McGarigle's Division street livery stable, which he sold to Currier before he became Warden of the Cook County Hospital. The note was assigned by McGarigle to Dreyer & Co. No levy was made on the judgment.

Divorces Applied For.

Proceedings for divorce were begun in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Adelaide M. Storms against Daniel W. Storms, a commission-man on the Board of Trade. She charges him with infidelity. She also says that he drank and treated her cruelly, beating her and the children. Mrs. Storms says that her husband is worth considerable property.

Mrs. Helen H. Hawes, in a suit for divorce from Joseph L. Hawes, furnishes an itemized account of all he has given her in three years. It is: "Five dollars, one crochet book, one finger-nail cleaner, one toy for child which cost one cent." She says that nearly every month they were compelled to move because Hawes failed to pay his rent. Two years and a half ago he abandoned her, she says, and that she could never have kept body and soul together but for the assistance of her parents.

Notes.

Mrs. Paulina S. Bauerfeld applied to the Probate Court for a conservator for her husband, Richard L. Bauerfeld. He was declared insane in July. He receives a pension.

Benjamin M. Shaffner sued Stanley H. Kunz, alias Stanley H. King, for $5,000. Shaffner was Kunz's attorney in a case and his client had him arrested on a charge of retaining $300 collected by him. Shaffner claimed that he was entitled to the money as his fee and was discharged. He sues for false arrest.

John Rapp sued the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company for $15,000 damages. Rapp is a truckman. He was crossing the tracks at Polk street, when the gate man closed the gate, imprisoning Rapp and his team on the tracks. A train ran into his vehicle, smashing it and seriously injuring Rapp.

Mary F. Carpenter, a 30-year-old daughter of the late Albert Price of Boone County, Kentucky, died a bill to recover an interest in a $40,000 lot. Her father left Chicago property to her mother in trust for her children. Mary was born three years later, but under the will she is declared to be entitled to a share of the land. The property was sold under foreclosure, but because of an alleged informality the complainant claims the right to redeem it.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

117,838—Albert E. G. Goodridge vs. F. E. Abbott. Detainer. Attys. Charles A. Abbott. Cont. of Judge, $250.06. F. L. Salisbury, atty.

117,836—Margaret Roche vs. Charles E. Lake and Sarah J. Lake. Appeal.

117,837—Bridget Roche vs. Same. Appeal.

117,838—Henry J. McAllister vs. F. H. Somers. Appeal.

117,839—Edward S. Dreyer et al. vs. Thomas H. Currier. Cont. of Judge, $1,894.25. Francis Ackner, atty.

117,840—Thomas J. Gray vs. Samuel Mantail. Cont. of Judge, $74.71. Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.

117,841—Joshua Knickerbocker vs. John B. Legnard et al. Appeal.

117,842—C. F. Kimball vs. J. C. Newell, William Walsh, Norman Curry, and J. F. Farnum. Cont. of Judge, $64.50. M. L. Chamberlain, atty.

117,843—Edward S. Dreyer & Co. vs. Thomas H. Currier and Charles W. Dalton. Assn., $500. Francis

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A title once examined and guaranteed is RESTED by this Company, and future transferring or mortgaging is a matter of but a few hours' delay, and of small expense. The rest of the title is backed by a Policy of this Company which has a larger capital than any like company in the United States.

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OF CHICAGO,

Home Insurance Build'g, 205 La Salle-st.

Capital.....$2,000,000
Surplus..... 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and CABLE TRANSFERS. CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers, available at all principal cities of the globe, and COMMERCIAL CREDITS for importers.

A full line of first-class INVESTMENT SECURITIES constantly on hand.

Notice of Partnership.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership this day under the firm name of

DUNLAP SMITH & CO.,

For the purpose of conducting a General Real Estate Business, including Loans, Renting, and Insurance.

DUNLAP SMITH.
Sept. 1st, 1888. JAMES L. WALTER.

SNOW & DICKINSON,

MORTGAGES

Money to Loan on good Real Estate Securities at Lowest Rates.

97 Washington Street,

CHICAGO.

BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA.

Chicago Trust & Savings Bank,

120 La Salle-st.

Capital.....$500,000.00
Additional liability of stockholders.. 500,000.00

IN SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

$5 per annum interest is allowed on deposit in any amount for all full months.

D. H. TOLMAN, E. F. PATTISON, F. E. JENNISON, Pres't. V.-Pres's. Cashier.

E. L. LOBDELL & CO.,

Commercial Paper,
Collateral Loans,
Bank Stocks,
Investment Securities,

115 MONROE-ST.

FARMERS' TRUST CO.

HAS MOVED TO

112 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

Our securities are never sold at a premium or a discount, but yield to the investor a clear, guaranteed net income of 7% on the Farm Mortgages in sums of $250 to $5,000, and 6% on the Savings Bonds in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, and for any amount.

Please call or write to us for circulars, testimonial letters, and sample list of mortgages.

Telephone No. 1542.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.

H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.

REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of B. & C. I. Fowler, Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. FOWLER will continue in business at 515 Rialto Building, and C. I. FOWLER at 43 Brother Jonathan Building.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1888.

For Sale---Real Estate.

An extra bargain in a choice corner for sale by owner. Address P 3, Tribune office.

WANTED.

A gentleman, 35, experienced in handling large schemes requiring knowledge of men and methods, wishes to connect himself with corporation or capitalist where he would be valuable to all parties. Address W. S. W., Leland Hotel, Chicago.

Change of Time.

Beginning Sept. 2, trains on the Chicago and Council Bluffs line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will run as follows:

No. 1, Omaha Express, will leave Chicago 9:30 a. m., daily except Sunday, and arrive in Council Bluffs 7 a. m.

No. 3, Overland Express (vestibule train), will leave Chicago 1:15 p. m. daily, and arrive in Council Bluffs 7:10 a. m.

No. 5, Pacific Express, will leave Chicago 10:30 p. m. daily, and arrive in Council Bluffs 6:45 p. m.

Trains 3 and 5 make direct connection with trains for Denver and Pacific coast points.

Trains from the west will arrive in Chicago 6:50 a. m. daily, 12:01 p. m. daily, 6:10 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Ride in Comfort.

Grand Excursion and Picnic

To Gaugar's Grove, Kankakee, On next Sunday, Sept. 2, the Illinois Central Railroad Company will run a special excursion train, leaving Central depot 9 a. m., returning, leave Gaugar's Grove 7 p. m. Fare only $1 for round trip.

$5.00.

Chicago to Detroit and return via (Wabash Western) Niagara Falls Short Line, good going on any train, Sept. 1 and 2, returning up to and including Sept. 11. For full information call at 108 Clark street.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 31.	Aug. 24.
New York	$83,776,394	$ 79,321,791
Boston	10,871,462	11,076,702
Chicago	9,460,000	9,038,000
Philadelphia	8,556,750	8,256,331
St. Louis	3,497,974	3,698,217
Baltimore	1,779,357	1,482,216

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75c discount; Boston, 10@12½c discount; St. Louis, 60c discount.

The local money market was quoted steady at 5 per cent for strictly demand loans and 6@7 per cent for time paper. There was a little more doing in Board of Trade circles, but the aggregate was not large. The movement of currency to the country is on the increase, but not much is going to the Northwest as yet, while city borrowers are more numerous and the result is a noticeable decrease in the amount of surplus funds for loaning purposes, though most of the banks are still well supplied. New York exchange was weak at 70c discount and sterling was about 4c higher on demand.

Local securities were dull and nominally steady except in two items on the list. North Chicago street railroad stock was decidedly stronger, with a fair demand on the understanding that the block of stock recently on the market has been placed. It sold 1½ above the asking price of Thursday. Gas Trusts were stronger in response to the recent upward movement in New York, and 70½ was freely bid for Gas 5s. Sales on the Stock Exchange were 250 shares North Chicago Street Railroad stock at 113½@114½ cash, and 100 at 114½ buyer 30 days; 5,000 Chicago Gas 5s at 70½, and 1,000 West Division coupon 5s at 100. Subsequent to the close sales were made of 10 shares North Side Street Railroad stock at 114½; $4,000 West Division Railway 5s at 100½; and $5,000 Chicago Gas 5s at 70¾. Brokers report a much better inquiry for the last week or few days past.

The clearings of Chicago banks for August aggregated $268,905,128, being an increase of nearly 9 per cent over the total for August of last year. The dullness which has been reported nearly every day during the month was comparative only, not actual.

An officer of the road says the business of Southern Pacific for the last six months shows an increase of 30 per cent over the corresponding part of 1887, and that the traffic has grown so much as to be almost unwieldy in spite of a recent large increase in rolling stock.

A broker accounts for the strength in North Side street railroad stock by saying that Mr. Yerkes is back from a visit to the East. That gentleman states that the net earnings of the North Side cable system are some 25 per cent larger than a year ago in spite of cancellation, and naturally this reassured timid holders.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The stock market, though generally strong in the forenoon, was unsettled and fever in the afternoon, the result of the day's business being fractional declines on nearly all the active stocks except the group of Northern Pacifics. London has been a moderate seller of stocks in the last two days, and especially of St. Paul, Canada Southern, and Lake Shore.

During the forenoon the market continued of the same strong, dull, but narrow character as for the last month. The first prices of a majority of the active stocks were a shade higher than the last regular offerings, and in the course of the forenoon the stock on the list, and after opening ¼ higher, at 69¾, advanced to 69¾ just before 12 o'clock, but on the whole it was a dull market. The total volume of business was moderate, not much if any greater than in the same hour yesterday, but the activity was in different stocks from yesterday. Reading and Lackawanna furnished only 7 per cent of the total volume of business, against 40 per cent in the same time yesterday, while the group of Northern Pacific and Provisions stocks furnished nearly 25 per cent this forenoon, against 13 yesterday, and at 12 o'clock were all from ¼ to ⅝ higher than they closed, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred, which was the most active stock on the list, and after opening ¼ higher, at 69¾, advanced to 69¾ just before 12 o'clock. The Granger stocks did not appear to be so strongly held as before. Burlington opened ⅛ lower, at 113¾, Rock Island ⅛ lower, at 110¾, and afterwards at 111. St. Paul and Northwestern were a little stronger but both sold slightly lower than they closed yesterday.

In the hour and a half to 2:30 the market was dull and fractionally lower. "Big Four" was an exception, having advanced 1¼ to 54¾.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	Open'g	High.	Low.	Closing Aug 31	Closing Aug 30
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	300	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Atchison	200	28¾	28¾	28¾		
Canada Southern	5,300	52	52¾	51¾	52¼	
Canadian Pacific	100	69¾	69¾			
C., B. & Q.	400	114	114	114	114	
C., C., C. & I.	100	74	74			
Col. Coal & I.	2,900	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¾	
Col. Coal & I. pfd	100	74	74			
C., R. & Q. Trust	100	114	114			
Do pfd	100	114	114			
C. & E. L. pfd	400	70	70	69¾	69¾	
C., St. L. & C.	100	40	40			
D., L. & W.	15,100	142½	142½	141¾	142½	
Del. & Hudson	2,100	127	127	126¾	126¾	
Brl.	200	91	91	91	91	
Do pfd	100	140	140			
Do scrip	1,000	69	69			
E. Tenn. & Ga.	100	25	25			
1st 2d pfd	100	70	70			
Ft. Worth & Den.	200	23	23			
Hocking Valley	100	30	30			
I., B. & W.	900	17	18	16¾	16¾	
Ill. Cent.	400	119	119	119	119	
Ind. Bloom. & W.	100	17	17			
Kansas & Texas	2,200	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	
Lake Shore	1,000	109¾	110	109¾	110	
Louis. & Nash.	1,400	61	61¾	61	61¾	
L. E. & W.	1,315	19	19	18¾	18¾	
Do pfd	100	85	85			
Manhattan Con.	4,100	113¾	114	113¾	113¾	
Michigan Central	100	93	93			
Minneapolis & St. L.	100	18	18			
Minneapolis & St. L. pfd	100	70	70			
Missouri Pacific	44,100	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	
Mobile & Ohio	100	18	18			
Nashville & Chat.	100	80	80			
Northwestern	2,000	111	111	110¾	110¾	
Northwestern pfd	2,275	141	141	140¾	140¾	
Northern Pacific	17,700	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	
Do pfd		69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	
New York Central	100	107	107			
New York, Chic. & St. L.	100	18	18			
N. Y., C. & St. L. pfd	100	75	75			
N. Y., Ont. & W. pfd	100	34¾	34¾			
Ohio & Miss.	600	20	20	19¾	19¾	
O. Trans. Co.	18,400	36	36	35¾	35¾	
Oregon Imp.	100	29	29			
Ohio & Miss.	400	20	20			
P. C. & St. L.	400	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	
P. D. & E.	5,100	37	37	36¾	36¾	
Reading	18,400	54¾	55	54¾	54¾	
R. & W. P. T.	1,600	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Rich. & W. P. T.	100	7¼	7¼			
Rock Island	1,000	110¾	110	110	110¾	
St. Paul	14,170	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	
Do pfd	100	117	117	117	117	
St. P. & Duluth	700	50	50			
Do pfd	70	102	102	101¾	101¾	
St. Paul & Omaha	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Do pfd	100	105	105			
St. P. M. & M.	1,700	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	
St. P. & S. F. pfd	100	71	71			
St. L., Ark. & T.	100	11	11			
Texas Pacific	700	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Tennessee Coal	100	37	37	37	37	
Union Pacific	31,400	61¾	62	61¾	61¾	
W. & L. E. pfd	100	69	69			
Wabash pfd	1,100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Western Union	11,500	83	83¾	82¾	83¼	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	147
American	109	United States	79

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	122½	U. S. 4½s, coup.	107¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	122¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	102
U. S. 4½s, reg.	107¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$2000 Ala-ClassA.....104
10000 Can So 1st gtd.....106½
2000 Can So 2d.....103
2000 CoalSW mtg.....107½
2000 C&O cur rec'gtf.....77
10000 C&O cur rec'gtf.....78
2000 C&Rail gn 5s.....99
10000 CRIA&Pac 5s.....102
2000 CH'ATR 5s.....84½@84¾
2000 D&RG 4s.....77¾
2000 D&RG 4s.....78
2000 E Tenn gn 5s.....96
2000 GCA&SF 1st.....115½
2000 GCA&SF gtd 5s.....97
2000 H&NO 1st con.....120
10000 Ill Cen 3½s.....94½
2000 K Pa 1st con.....103
2000 L&A&M 1st cp.....104
1000 L&A&M 2d cp.....104½
2000 L&N&M 2d cp.....104
1000 Mad&Pk Cal 6s.....103
1000 M&StP 2d cp.....113
1000 MK&T gn 6s.....102¾

2000 MK&T gn 6s.....97
10000 N Pa 3d cp.....97
10000 N Pac 3d.....97
10000 Oreg Imp 1st.....94
2000 Oregon Nav 1st.....110
2000 Or&Trans 1st.....107
2000 PD&E 5s.....72
1000 P&R 1st gtd pfd inc.....69¾
2000 P&R 1st gtd pfd inc.....69¾
12000 P&RRd pfd inc.....69¾
2000 R&W 1st.....107
5000 P&R g m 4s.....95½
2000 P&R 1st con.....96
2000 R&W Term tr 6s.....90
3000 St V & M tr rc.....35
10000 T Pac 1st 6s.....110
2000 T Pac R'y of Mex.....84½

2000 US 6s reg.....109½
2000 W Sh 4s reg.....97
2000 C St 1st gtd.....104
2000 Can So 2d.....84
2000 Can So Newf 1st.....106
2000 C&Rail gn 5s.....99
10000 CRIA&Pac 5s.....102
2000 CH'AT 5s.....84½@84¾
2000 D&RG 4s.....77¾
2000 D&RG 4s.....78
2000 E Tenn gn 5s.....96
2000 GCA&SF 1st.....115½
2000 GCA&SF gtd 5s.....97
2000 H&NO 1st con.....120
10000 Ill Cen 3½s.....94½
2000 K Pa 1st con.....103
2000 L&A&M 1st cp.....104
1000 L&A&M 2d cp.....104½
2000 L&N&M 2d cp.....104
1000 Mad&Pk Cal 6s.....103
1000 M&StP 2d cp.....113
1000 MK&T gn 6s.....102¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

$2000 Can So 2d.....84
2000 C&Rail gn 5s 1911 cp.....113¾
1000 C&O cp 4s reg cf.....78
10000 C&RIA gn 5s.....96
10000 CH'AT 5s.....84½@84¾
2000 D&RG W 1st asstd.....83
22000 FtW&D 1st.....89¼@89¾
10000 L D con inc trs.....29¾
15000 KnoxAO 1st.....100
2000 LongDock 6s.....112½
5000 MK&T gn 6s.....84
14000 do.....84¼
47000 MK&T gn 6s.....84¼@84¾

$2000 MexDeb.....105
5000 N Engle 6s.....103
1000 MexCen 4s.....67¾
4000 Do inc.....19¾

2000 N Pa 3d cp.....97
10000 N Pac 3d.....97
10000 Oreg Imp 1st.....94
2000 Oregon Nav 1st.....110
2000 Or&Trans 1st.....107
2000 PD&E 5s.....72
1000 P&R 1st gtd pfd inc.....69¾
2000 P&R 1st gtd pfd inc.....69¾
12000 P&RRd pfd inc.....69¾
2000 R&W 1st.....107
5000 P&R g m 4s.....95½
2000 P&R 1st con.....96
2000 R&W Term tr 6s.....90
3000 St V & M tr rc.....35
10000 T Pac 1st 6s.....110
2000 T Pac R'y of Mex.....84½

2000 N Pa 3d cp.....97
10000 N Pac 3d.....97
10000 Oreg Imp 1st.....94
2000 Oregon Nav 1st.....110
2000 Or&Trans 1st.....107
2000 PD&E 5s.....72
1000 P&R 1st gtd pfd inc.....69¾
2000 P&R 1st gtd pfd inc.....69¾
12000 P&RRd pfd inc.....69¾
2000 R&W 1st.....107
5000 P&R g m 4s.....95½
2000 P&R 1st con.....96
2000 R&W Term tr 6s.....90
3000 St V & M tr rc.....35
10000 T Pac 1st 6s.....110
2000 T Pac R'y of Mex.....84½

$2000 Ala-ClassA.....104
10000 Can So 1st gtd.....106½
2000 Can So 2d.....103
2000 CoalSW mtg.....107½
2000 C&O cur rec'gtf.....77
10000 C&O cur rec'gtf.....78
2000 C&Rail gn 5s.....99
10000 CRIA&Pac 5s.....102
2000 CH'AT 5s.....84½@84¾
2000 D&RG 4s.....77¾
2000 D&RG 4s.....78
2000 E Tenn gn 5s.....96
2000 GCA&SF 1st.....115½
2000 GCA&SF gtd 5s.....97
2000 H&NO 1st con.....120
10000 Ill Cen 3½s.....94½
2000 K Pa 1st con.....103
2000 L&A&M 1st cp.....104
1000 L&A&M 2d cp.....104½
2000 L&N&M 2d cp.....104
1000 Mad&Pk Cal 6s.....103
1000 M&StP 2d cp.....113
1000 MK&T gn 6s.....102¾

2000 MK&T gn 6s.....97
10000 N Pa 3d cp.....97
10000 N Pac 3d.....97
10000 Oreg Imp 1st.....94
2000 Oregon Nav 1st.....110
2000 Or&Trans 1st.....107
2000 PD&E 5s.....72
1000 P&R 1st gtd pfd inc.....69¾
2000 P&R 1st gtd pfd inc.....69¾
12000 P&RRd pfd inc.....69¾
2000 R&W 1st.....107
5000 P&R g m 4s.....95½
2000 P&R 1st con.....96
2000 R&W Term tr 6s.....90
3000 St V & M tr rc.....35
10000 T Pac 1st 6s.....110
2000 T Pac R'y of Mex.....84½

$2000 Can So 2d.....84
2000 C&Rail gn 5s 1911 cp.....113¾
1000 C&O cp 4s reg cf.....78
10000 C&RIA gn 5s.....96
10000 CH'AT 5s.....84½@84¾
2000 D&RG W 1st asstd.....83
22000 FtW&D 1st.....89¼@89¾
10000 L D con inc trs.....29¾
15000 KnoxAO 1st.....100
2000 LongDock 6s.....112½
5000 MK&T gn 6s.....84
14000 do.....84¼
47000 MK&T gn 6s.....84¼@84¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,400	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
Union Pacific	700	61¾	61¾	60¾	61
C. B. & N. rights	222	112	112	112	112
Mich. Central	100	92	92	92	92
Northern Pac.	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
C., B. & Q.	610	114½	114½	113¾	114½

BOND QUOTATIONS AND TRANSACTIONS.

$500 MexDeb.....105
1000 N Engle 6s.....103
1000 MexCen 4s.....67¾
4000 Do inc.....19¾

1000 M K T gn 6s.....97
500 So Kan 6s.....102
1000 C B Q Den 4s.....92

Money at the clearing house is 2½ to 3 per cent. Call loans range from 3 to 4 per cent and time paper from 4 to 6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 31.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 57@57½; Reading, 25 1-16@25⅝; Lehigh Valley, 55½@55¾; Reading general 1s, 89¾@90; Reading 2ds, 89¼@89¾; Reading third preferred 4s, 79@79¾; Reading third preferred 5s, 69@69¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of E. gland on balance today is $93,000.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Three per cent rentes 82f 90c for the account.

Consols closed at 99 5-16 for both money and the account.

United States bonds, 4s, 125; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 89½; do seconds, 30½; Illinois Central, 120; Mexican ordinary, 20¾; St. Paul, common, 79½; Pennsylvania, 56½; Reading, 26¾.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—Mining stocks closed as follows: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $5.25; Calumet & Hecla, $250.00; Catalpa, $18.00; Franklin, $25.75; Huron, $4.75; Osceola, $21.37½; Tamarack (new), $26.00; Water Power, $1.37½; Tamarack, $175.00; San Diego, $60.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were uncertain yesterday and sold off. Apparently they were dominated by Hutchinson, of whom it is remarked that the trade and the reporters would like to ignore him but cannot do it, as he much resembles Hamlet in the play of the same name. He was buying wheat previous to the opening of the regular board, and supposed to be selling afterwards, which made the crowd afraid to operate to any great extent. The weather has been fine in the West and favorable to the crop movement, while there was a fair shipping demand both in breadstuffs and the cereals.

It is now understood that Hutchinson will take nearly all the wheat that will be delivered, which is the reason for his bullishness, and that this will include nearly all the wheat now in store in this city. He hinted as much yesterday, and also said that he intends to ship out most of the wheat he will get hold of, having four or five vessels engaged already. All are afraid of him. When the other capitalists of the board get back from their summer outings there may be a change in sentiment. Many of them are due the coming fortnight, and then there may be a battle of the Titans.

Our wheat market was more affected yesterday by domestic than by foreign news. The reports from the Northwest were bad. Joseph McDonald, of Chicago, who has been Northwest on a tour of investigation, draws a blue picture of the situation. He finds the wheat good in spots, but has seen vast areas on which the wheat is not good enough to pay for the trouble of cutting it. The prospect is especially bad in Manitoba, and this was indicated by the presence of a good many buying orders on Canadian account in this market yesterday.

Some comparisons of figures of receipts and shipments of lard, with usual rate of production, indicate that the stocks of contract grades in this city are several thousand tierces less than nothing. Of course a minus quantity is not possible in this case, but just a few operators are awaiting with interest the publication of the official report. They want to see how much a calculation can be vitiated by cotton-seed oil. This is a case in which the figures are expected to lie, and will probably do so.

A privilege of membership in the Chicago Board of Trade sold yesterday at $1,540. This is an advance on the latest previous quotation, and may be regarded as caused by the recent increase in speculative activity on 'Change. The rumor is that the balance sheet of the board will show a surplus of not far from $40,000 at the close of the year. A year ago this was offset by reason of the value of memberships, the dead weight of the last few months having been a high assessment for the purpose of meeting current expenses on a reduced rental.

Foss-Schneider closed out their business on 'Change yesterday, but it was in pursuance of an agreement made some time ago.

Shippers say the wheat in the National elevator of this city is positively the best that is offered, and some have paid a good premium for it recently. This is the wheat about which so much noise was made a year ago. Is the stone which the builders rejected become the head of the corner?

Nearly 600,000 bu corn reported yesterday as shipped from this city, and charters taken for 885,000 bu more. This indicates a sharp demand for corn by shippers, and may account for the strength in the near futures, while the predictions of great yield in March naturally stimulated the market on new crop deliveries.

About half the corn and a fifth of the oats received in this city last month was passed by the inspectors into the contract grades.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 bu wheat was damaged by frost in Northern Dakota last week. The damage done by frost last Thursday night there and further north has not yet been estimated.

Flour and grain are being taken to the seaboard at New Orleans from Kansas City for 22c per 100 lbs, which is less than half the rate from Kansas City to New York via Chicago.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was quiet and unchanged, but a fair lot was reported to have been taken Thursday for export. The business of yesterday was mostly local.

Wheat was less active and easier, with some selling on foreign orders, a great deal of selling for New York, and a fair aggregate of buying for the Northwest. The public cables were easier, and private advices quoted Liverpool 1 penny per cental lower on better harvest weather in the United Kingdom, which helped to bid up the market on the Open Board for September, but on the regular market there was free selling by leading firms, some of whom were suspected to be selling for parties powerful enough to be backed by some of the "pyramid builders" who had loaded up a little at the bottom and a great deal near the top. Towards noon the news of a worse outlook in the Northwest was accompanied by very high temperature, and this sent the market up about 1c, but it did not cause much of a rally, as the latest cables were still weaker than those first received. Cudahy, Gantner, Dunn, Wesley, Hutchinson, Boyd, Schwartz, and McCormick, were the largest sellers of the day, except Hutchinson. December opened ¼c higher, with sales at 92⅜c, declined to 91¾c, improved to 92⅝c, and closed at 92¼c. September sold to October, 92½@92¾c, and closed at 93¼c bid. May sold at 96@96¼c, with more doing. No. 2 red winter in store sold at 93½@92c, and no sales of No. 2 spring were reported. No. 3 red, to go to special house, sold at 89@89½c, and No. 4 red 77@78c. No. 2 hard sold at 73@83c for No. 4 red, 83½@89¼c for No. 3 red, and 91@91½c for No. 2 Turkish. Total sales 211 cars.

Corn was more active, but in the near futures it was largely in changes, while buying of the longer deliveries was stimulated late in the day by fears of damage to the new crop by a cold wave. Hutchinson sold September early, in spite of smaller receipts, but cables were easier and the estimate of 560 cars for today counteracted the effect of a large shipping movement, especially as shippers were not free buyers yesterday, except at ¼@½c decline. Dennis, Baldwin, and Marble were free sellers early, and Warren and Matthews were active buyers late in the day. September opened ¼c higher, at 43½c, sold at 43¾c, weakened to 44¼c, improved to 45½c, and closed at 45c bid, with the same for October. The year advanced to 40¼c and May to 40⅝c, both at the close. In store sold at 44¾@45c for No. 2, and 44c for No. 3. On track lots sold at 43@43¾c for No. 2. Free on board sold at 46½@48¾c for No. 2, and 44c for No. 3 white. Total sales 812 cars and 7,500 bu.

Oats developed a slight squeeze in August, with the few sellers compelling shorts to bid up 1@1½c, that month touching 32c, after a weak opening at 25¾c, but closing nominally easier after orders were filled. Other futures were firm though quiet, with September closing ⅛c higher, at 24½c, and next month exhibiting a like change, resting at 24¼c after early sales at 24½c. The year was dull at 24¼@24⅜c, with May closing ⅛c higher, at 28¼c. No. 2 regular sold sparingly to make up 5,000 bu lots in settlement, ruling 1@2c higher, at 29@27¼c, but closing nominally lower. Samples were firm early, ruling weak later. On track sold at 29@25c for No. 3 mixed and 29½@28c for No. 2 white. Free on board sold at 29½@25c for No. 3 mixed and 29½@28c for No. 2 white. Total sales 223 cars and 1,600 bu.

Rye futures were quiet in good request, especially the longer months, and with light offerings prices advanced fully 4c, with 59¾c paid for this month, 54½c for November, and 59¾c bid for October. In store sold ½c higher, at 52c, and by sample at 49½@53c, with No. 2 switched quiet at 49½@50c. Total sales, 4 cars. In barley there was nominal speculative market, with September not offered, though salable at 68@69c. Bright samples sold readily at firm prices, with inferior grades slow. Free on board lots sold at 53@56c for No. 3 and 68@83c for No. 4. Total, 12 cars.

Provisions weakened on selling by Wright and others, mainly in lots, which was done on receipts of reports of yellow-fever in the South, and reacted on buying by Armour, which inspired others with confidence to try, and the market closed up strong. Pork was quoted 3 pence lower in Liverpool, but the packing of the West shows a further decrease and the stocks of products here are understood to be smaller than a month ago, owing to liberal shipments. Pork opened unchanged at $14.15 for September, declined to $14.10, and improved to $14.25@14.30 bid at the close, with October at 25c premium. Lard declined 2½c, to $9.32½ for this month, and closed at $9.40, with October at 5c premium. Ribs declined 15c, to $8.05 for the month, and advanced to $8.32½, with a shade of premium for October. There was more doing in product for January at $13.37½@13.50 for pork, $7.37½@7.50 for lard, and $6.85@6.90 for ribs, all closing at about outside figures.

Millstuffs were steady, with bran in good demand and firm at $11.00@12.25. Middlings sold at $13.50@14.50.

Flaxseed was steady but dull, with slight offerings and a sudden check to demand. September sold at $1.01, and prompt to October at $1.01½, closing at the inside, with December nominal at $1.01½. In store sold at $1.07½@1.08. On track lots of No. 1 sold at $1.02, indicating firmness with $1.30 paid to arrive and $1.12@1.15 no grade. Total 20 cars. Timothy seed was in some demand for parcels, with August bid up to $3.00, reacting later to $1.75, and closing at that rate at $1.81. Other futures were quiet at $1.80 September, $1.85 October, first half closing at $1.85, 2d half at $1.90 cline. Cash lots were in fair demand, and unless showing quality and quality to pass on contract sold as a general thing with country prime at $1.85, and choice up to $1.72@1.75. Total sales 7,000 bags and 2 cars. Clover seed was dull and nominally easy at $4.60@4.70 October, with cash lots at $4.80 for prime.

In the markets for street produce the usual business was recorded, with sales of leading articles at much the same figures as ruled in the week. A generally healthy feeling was noted in dairy products, while eggs sold at the outside prices of the last fortnight. In general merchandise an improved trade was reported, with a fair attendance of personal buyers here in addition to the usual mail order trade. Wool was firm at the recent slight advance, sugars a fraction higher, and coffees steady. In drugs some firmness was noted in opium and quinine, turpentine was 2½c higher, and lard oil strong.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
August	89¾	89@92	91	91¾
September	92¾	92@93¼	93¼	93¼
December	97¾	97@98	97¾	98¼

CORN.

August	45¼	44@45	45¼	45
September	43¾	43@45	45	45
October	40¼	40@40¾	40¾	40

OATS.

August	25¾	25@32	31	28¾
September	24½	24@25	25	24½
October	24¼	24@24¾	24¾	24¼

MESS PORK.

September	$14.17½	$14.00	$14.25	$14.25
October	14.12½	14.00	14.25	14.25
January	13.45	13.37½@13.50		13.50¼

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

September	$ 9.35	$ 9.32½@9.40	$ 9.40
October	9.37½	9.32½@9.42½	9.42½

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

September	$ 8.17½	$ 8.12½@8.25	$ 8.25
October	8.17½	8.12½@8.25	8.25

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	September.	October.	November.
No. 1 spring	$ 78¾	$ 77¾	$ 77¾
No. 2 spring	83¾	83¾	83¾
No. 2 corn	43¾	43¾	43¾
No. 2 oats	29	29	29
Mess pork, per bbl	6.45	6.45	6.45
Short ribs	5.37½	5.40	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	14	33	56	103
Spring wheat	3	18	9	30
Corn	195	145	64	404
Oats	30	162	4	196
Rye	20	13	7	40
Barley		10	13	23
Totals	261	479	147	907

Inspected out: 168,855 bu wheat, 321,712 bu corn, 101,540 bu oats, and 44,975 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 200 cars wheat, 600 cars corn, 200 cars oats, and 9,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

Articles.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	9,115	18,035	14,991	22,353
Wheat, bu	90,914	45,264	115,486	67,000
Corn, bu	338,682	244,283	581,373	201,104
Oats, bu	458,400	306,227	119,314	169,770
Rye, bu	71,232	2,

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY

HOWELLS BUILDS A FARCE

A PARLOR "PINAFORE" LACKING SULLIVAN'S TUNEFUL MUSIC.

"A Sea Change; or, Love's Stowaway," a Lyricated Farce by W. D. Howells—A Production of the Comic Opera Type, with a Suspicion of Plot and an Abundance of Foolery—A Meek Imitation of Gilbert—Book Reviews—Literary Notes.

Gilbert and water would, perhaps, describe the style of Mr. W. D. Howells' lyricated farce which he has named "A Sea Change; or, Love's Stowaway." It is a parlor "Pinafore" without Sir Arthur Sullivan's tuneful music. The characters are as artificial and self-conscious as those to which the comic opera stage has accustomed us, and are constantly being elbowed aside by the author when he feels prompted to comment upon the action. There is a suspicion of a plot which vaguely suggests "A Midsummer Night's Dream," indeed, A "Mid-Ocean Night's Dream" would be a more appropriate name for this metrical composition than the one it now bears.

The action takes place on the promenade deck of the steamer Mesopotamia, which is two days out from Boston. Mr. Theron Gay, who has dared to love Miss Muriel Vane and tell her so, has in the despair of rejection taken passage on the steamer. He is haunted by the fear that the young lady whom his proposal so greatly shocked is a passenger on the same boat. His apprehensions prove to be well grounded when from the smoking-room he sees his adored one resting in an easy-chair and attended by her devoted parents. They censure the presuming young man in a song and dance, and discuss him in this manner:

Mr. Vane—He is talented, with an ambition to shine as the scholar in politics.

Mrs. Vane—Yes.

Mr. V.—To end this end he has already secured a position on a Sunday paper as reporter, with a salary of $10 a week. It is not a vast sum, but having a great deal of our own we naturally despise money in others.

Mrs. V.—Yes.

Mr. V.—As such things go he is in the way of promotion. In less than twenty-five years he might hope to be an Own Correspondent, with $15 a week.

The future commentator on Howells when he comes to a passage like this will probably make a foot-note something like the following: "Our author's antipathy to newspapers is easily explained. His father was a country editor, and the son was brought up at the printer's case. So sordid an environment in early life was not calculated to predispose him to a roseate view of the profession of journalism."

But to return to the "lyricated farce." Theron and Muriel meet and fall into each other's arms. They celebrate the collision in a duet. Muriel takes him for "a fond and dear delusion," but he unwisely informs her that he is no vision nor hallucination.

Muriel—Then if you are really Mr. Theron Gay of Boston, Mass., I must ask you as a gentleman to leave me.

Theron (astounded)—Leave you, Muriel! But you just requested me to remain!

M.—That was under the impression that you were a pleasing unreality. I was explicit.

T.—And as a reality am I so displeasing?

M.—That is not the question. You must release me.

T.—If you insist. But why?

M.—For one thing—it is essential to the plot.

T. (releasing her)—O, if it is essential to the plot of course I must yield. The literary instinct teaches that.

The characters introduce themselves, after the Gilbertian fashion, with lengthy personal recitals, and this incites the Captain to offer a suggestion, which runs in this style:

If you wish to deliver some long explanation,
Mainly in honor and praise of yourself,
Be not deceived with the fond expectation
That the world which it brings neither glory nor pelf
Will list to your call;
The right way for you is to hire a hall!
Yes, hire a hall!

The problem presents itself, what shall be done with Theron. Muriel insists that he shall leave the ship. The solution is that he shall be put off on an iceberg. Theron has nothing to say, but he would like to sing something in farewell, and the verses of which he relieves himself make the prettiest lyric in the collection:

You ask me why? We both were young
And round our lives the rosy air,
Full of divine expectance, hung
Like the soft mist that everywhere
Clings to the leafless branches bare
In March, while yet the trees are bare.

You ask me why? It was the time
The bird begins to build its nest,
And all the world is filled with rhyme
Of soul to soul and breast to breast;
With rapture wild and sweet unrest,
With springtime wild and sweet unrest.

And so on to the extent of five stanzas. Muriel goes to sleep during this song, and it is the end of the first act.

The second act opens upon the young lady's dream, the chorus thus explaining itself to the audience:

Ladies and gentlemen,
If at all singular
In our appearance
Some of us seem,
Let us enlighten you.
We are not really
People, but only
Things in a dream—
Muriel's dream!

Muriel dreams much that is wonderful and grotesque, and it is all gravely enacted. The iceberg which comes alongside the ship is found to be inhabited by ice fairies, who are delighted to take charge of Theron. The Princess of the Fairies falls desperately in love with him—in fact, begins to melt with passion, which to her is a dangerous operation. Muriel and Theron sing a duet of resignation:

M.—Yes, we must part, for parting comes to all;
It is the thought that poisons love's delight;
In rapture's cup it is the drop of gall;
At noon it is the shadow of the night.

T.—Yes, we must part. We only live to part;
The bird must leave its native sky afar.
The leaf its bough, the rose its stem, the heart
Its hope; the day must lose its morning star.

Both—Yes, we must part, O love! or soon or late,
Whether we laugh or weep, or smile or sigh,
It is of all that lives the common fate;
And love itself at last must fade and die.

Only one more song can be quoted, but that is a gem. It is the Ice Princess that sings:

The rose that in some winter room
So frailly grows, so palely blows
Knows in its heart a brighter bloom
And longs to be a summer rose—
In sun and shower a summer rose.

The song each silent soul within
That weakly tries, that meekly dies,
For utterance that it may not win:
From poet lips would scale the skies—
A poet's song would scale the skies.

The love that lurks in every breast,
So kind a thing, so blind a thing,
If with a smile or word caressed
Would wake, and rise, and be a King—
Of life and death the Lord and King.

As the Ice Princess is about to carry off Theron and marry him (for she will not be compromised) the second act comes to an end and Muriel wakes. Then there is an epilogue in which she marries Theron. It was at first thought that there was not a clergyman on board, but a chorus of them suddenly appear, exclaiming,

Sore throat, you know.

It will be noticed that the sentiment, like the humor, of "A Sea Change" is a meek imitation of Gilbert. Mr. Howells, indeed, hints at the resemblance, and is humble enough to plead to the reader to have "Patience" with him.

A New Uncle Tom.

"Uncle Tom's Tenement" certainly sounds like a daring title to a novel, suggesting, of course, the original and only Uncle Tom. Mrs. Rollins attempts to explain this by stating boldly that she has tried to yoke her wagon to a star, a bit of Emersonian philosophy naturally followed by a Boston woman of thought and purpose. To quote from the preface, the author says: "I am conscious of the contrast naturally suggested between the two books, as well as between the two evils. I can only hope that in subjecting myself to this inevitable criticism I may have made evident my genuine humility in being willing to suffer personally for the sake of any added effectiveness in the lessons I have tried to teach." It is evident that the author is genuine in her statement, for, not to put it harshly, she must and does suffer personally from the comparison made with a story-writer like Mrs. Stowe. At the same time she is so thoroughly, enthusiastically in earnest in what she says, and in her zeal for the cause of the Northern slave of labor, that her book is a veritable tract, and strikes fire into every sympathetic heart. Considered as a novel it is but a lumbering wagon, and needs to have its wheels oiled to enable it to follow the star that Mrs. Rollins hopes will lead it along a celestial pathway. But it should not be so considered. It is not a novel at all. It is a series of sketches, earnest, zealous, strong, vivid. The portrayal of character is good, and the processes and results of poverty and ignorance strongly and incisively shown. But there is no continuity. Characters are introduced and dropped, apparently at random.

For example, the book opens with some agreeable people, the Selbys. We have attractive dialogue, a glimpse into the hearts and purposes of both Mr. and Mrs. Selby, an apparent linking of their lives with other important characters in the tale, an opening that suggests plot and counterplot. Mr. Selby starts and clutches his hands under the table at some apparently innocent words dropped by his unsuspicious wife. One is piqued, interested. End of chapter first. Chapter second opens. No Selbys. Chapter third, fourth, fifth, still no mention of the name. Toward the close of the book a dialogue of twelve lines occurs between Mrs. Selby and her eldest son, introduced then for the first time. And that is all. Exeunt entire Selby family. One unavoidably quotes:

What was I begun for
When so soon I'm done for.

It is outside of all rules of novel writing, and, though more strongly marked in the case of this particular family than any other, is observable through the entire book. One may also properly criticise the introduction of an evening at the Stedmans' and references to the Gilders and Mrs. Harrison under thinly disguised names. If these charming homes could have been introduced as backgrounds for any dramatic events in the development of the story it would have been perhaps legitimate to have used them; but to interject them without purpose into a tale, with the aim apparently of complimenting the originals, is hardly worthy an artistic pen.

This much unfavorable criticism the book calls for when it names itself a novel. Viewed as a tract it calls loudly for words of praise. The key-note is struck in a quotation from the original Uncle Tom to the original Cassie: "If I get to be as hard-hearted as Sambo and as wicked it won't make much odds to me how I come so; it's the bein' so; that ar's what I'm a dreadin'" Mrs. Rollins accentuates this idea. It is not so much the misery of these poor lower classes—often they grow to love the slums—it is that they do not feel their misery, that in a dull way they are content; above all it is the utter loss of moral nature. The Apostles of Kindness in the story are Benham, an agressive journalist, and a young girl both individual, the former interesting. In his rambles through the slums he gives some vivid descriptions of tenement life. As, for example: "Out of every window hung somebody, a man smoking a pipe, or a lank, forbidding woman with hair uncombed, looking at nothing, only leaning out. Children—or were they imps?—were everywhere that men and women were not." One is reminded of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps in that wonderful short story of hers that should be sent to every rich man in the land—the story called "The Lady of Shalott." To quote again from Mrs. Rollins:

Here it was not hard work that impressed you
It was a sort of horrible leisure. What were these people doing? Nothing. What did they want to do? Nothing. What could they do? Nothing. What were they looking at? Nothing. What could you do for them? Nothing.

"It's a French Revolution struck with paralysis," he murmured. . . . "I'm not afraid of the people's rising. I'm afraid of their not rising." . . . "They have lived in filth till they prefer filth. . . . I heard of a woman the other day who even objected to the clean halls and stairs of an improved tenement. It was too like a prison, she said—a prison being the only other clean place she had ever seen."

There is a bright boy of the slums taken up by Benham, stood on his hind legs, and made a man of, who is really bright, keen—a genuine gamin. (Uncle Tom's Tenement. By Alice Wellington Rollins. The William E. Smythe Publishing Company, New York.)

Literary Notes.

Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson has written for the October *Harper* a story entitled "Neptune's Shore." The scene is laid in Italy.

A correspondent wishes to know which has the larger circulation "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or Dickens' works. The latter probably have the lead.

The Finlandepic, "The Kalevala," has been translated by Dr. J. M. Crawford of Cincinnati, and Alden has published it in two octavo volumes.

The seventh volume of Mr. Locky's "History of England" will appear during the autumn. It deals exclusively with Irish questions at the close of the last century.

"Queen of Spades" is the title of the last short story written by the late E. P. Roe. It will appear in the October *Lippincott*, together with an autobiographical sketch entitled "A Native Author Called Roe."

That there is a clean side to the soul of M. Zola is said to be proved by his new novel, "Le Reve," which is soon to be published, and which will probably disappoint the admirers of his recent severance in "La Terre."

The end of Peppys' Diary, Essays, and Tales by Addison, Johnson's Lives of Addison, Savage, and Swift, and Plutarch's Lives of Fyrrhus, Camillus, etc., form the most recent additions to "Cassell's National Library."

Among the features of this week's *Americus* are a characteristic essay by Miss Frances E. Willard and an article on "Insane Pauper Immigration" by S. V. Clevenger, M. D., in which some astonishing statistics are given.

Many of the old Presidential campaign cries will be recalled in the article on "Presidential Campaign Medals" which Gustav Kobbé will contribute to the September *Scribner's*. The author believes that the series as a whole forms a record in metal of our National politics."

Mr. A. H. Quiller's edition of the plays and poems of George Peele appears in two handsome volumes with Houghton, Mifflin & Co. His fine handwriting is shown in a fac simile of a letter to Lord Burleigh, written about 1595, commending to him a book of verse. It is a book for scholars and curious readers, the edition being accordingly limited to 350 copies for America.

Mr. W. J. Rolfe and his son, Mr. J. C. Rolfe, have edited with notes Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" for parallel reading during the study of Latin (Harpers). A portrait of Macaulay is prefixed, and there are other illustrations, some of which, we venture to think, ought to be retired from general circulation in favor of more recent and authentic representations.

Mr. Bret Harte, whose rapidity of production is on the increase, has begun in the August number of *Macmillan's Magazine* a new serial entitled "Cressy." He differs from Mr. Henry James in that his charm does not diminish nor his interest alternate in every fresh story. He could never write so thinly as Mr. James in "The Reverberator."

Mr. W. W. Newell laments in the *Journal of Folk-Lore* the indifference of Americans to the study of our savage races and to the preservation of their monuments. "It seems strange," he says, "that the rich Western communities are willing to see their monuments—monuments which will be as precious to America as Stonehenge to Great Britain—perishing, or preserved only by Eastern gifts.

The *Magazine of American History* for September has for its opening article an interesting paper entitled "Marietta, O., 1788-1888. Foundation of Civil Government Beyond the Ohio River," by the editor, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, which describes the settlement and growth of the town and its present condition. Mr. Cyrus Thomas writes of "Indian Tribes in Prehistoric Times," Mr. Jacob Harris Potter of "Reconstruction," and Mr. R. S. Robertson of "The Constitution and Ordinance of 1787."

Publisher Blaikie of Edinburg thinks that the American Copyright bill is trying to transfer the centre of literary industry from Great Britain to America; and he complains that his distinguished townsman, Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, has been almost carried over permanently, and has been "tempted in a way almost appalling to publishers or the book-producing class" of the mother country. Authors are prepared to view these squirmings with placid joy. There are slight indications that the time may come—perhaps in A. D. 2000—when the literary man may get rich.

Harper Brothers have just issued a profusely illustrated volume by Walter Besant, entitled "Fifty Years Ago." It is the story of the reign of Queen Victoria, and contains portraits not only of the Queen at every age but also of the men and women who have made her reign glorious. Incidentally, there is much concerning the manners and amusements of our immediate neighbors. The book is written in Besant's usual easy colloquial fashion. He pictures a time that is in many things as far removed from us and our ideas as if it had been left 500 instead of fifty years behind.

James Parton tells in the September *Forum* of four reforms that men were working for when he first took an interest in public affairs—international copy-right; civil service reform; tariff reform; and the abolition of slavery. It was the common expectation that all these reforms, except the abolition of slavery, would be accomplished in a brief time, but few people expected to live to see the downfall of slavery. He makes a curious and interesting explanation of the quick solution of the hardest problem and the long delay in solving those that seemed the easiest, and gives his answer to the question, "How are reforms promoted?"

Books Received.

ALMOST. A Novel. By John S. Shriver. Lombard, Druid & Co.

FIFTY YEARS AGO. By Walter Besant. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros.

STUDIES IN CRITICISMS. By Florence Trail. New York: Worthington Company.

COUSIN PONS. By Honoré de Balzac. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

FAMOUS AMERICAN STATESMEN. By Sarah K. Bolton. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

A WAR-TIME WOOING. A Story. By Capt. Charles King, U. S. A. New York: Harper & Bros.

MAIWA'S REVENGE. A Novel. By H. Rider Haggard. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros.

NAZKH (A Zig-Zag Philosophy). By Col. John A. Joyce. (Paper). Chicago: Regan Printing-House.

THAT SISTER-IN-LAW OF MINE. By Harry Parkes. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

A SEA CHANGE; OR, LOVE'S STOWAWAY. A Lyricated Farce. By W. D. Howells. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

CRUCIFY HER. A Story of Now. By Ramsay Morris. Paper 50 cents. Electric Publishing Co., New York.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT. Complete Sermons of the Rev. R. W. Thomas, D. D. Frank L. Strong, Chicago.

MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME. Edited by William J. Rolfe and John C. Rolfe. New York: Harper & Bros.

A HISTORY OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. By Edward Stanwood. Second Edition. Revised. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

THE JOLLY PARISIENNES AND OTHER NOVELETTES. By Emile Zola. 75 cents. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

THE EAVESDROPPER—An Unparalleled Experience. By James Payn. Paper 25 cents. Harper & Bros., New York.

LETTERS TO A KING. By Albion W. Tourgee, LL. D. Cincinnati: Cranston & Stowe. New York: Phillips & Hunt. $1.25.

ANIMAL MEMOIRS. Part I. Mammals. By Samuel Lockwood, Ph. D. New York and Chicago: Ivison, Blakeman & Co.

CASSELL'S MINIATURE CYCLOPÆDIA. Compiled by W. L. Colones. Introduction to American Edition by C. de Kay. Cassell & Co., New York.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES. Cricket. By A. G. Steel and the Hon. R. H. Lyttelton. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Compiled and edited by John Bigelow. Vol. IX. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE LIFE OF LA FAYETTE. The Knight of Liberty in Two Worlds and Two Centuries. By Lydia Hoyt Farmer. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

AN ICELAND FISHERMAN. A Story of Love on Land and Sea. By Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by Clara Cadiot. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

THE TOILERS OF THE SEA. By Victor Hugo. Translated from the French. By Isabel F. Hapgood. In two volumes. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

ENGLISH WRITERS. An attempt towards a History of English Literature. By Henry Morley. Vol. III. From the Conquest to Chaucer. New York: Cassell & Co.

AMERICAN STATE REPORTS. Decided in the Courts of Last Resort of the Several States. Reported by A. C. Freeman. Vol. I. $4. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney Co.

Periodicals.

Our Day. August, Boston.
Dress. September, New York.
Drama. September, New York.
Eclectic. September, New York.
St. Nicholas. September, New York.
Table Talk. September, Philadelphia.
Medical Standard. Standard, Chicago.
Belford's Magazine. September, New York.
Scribner's Magazine. September, New York.
Magazine of American History. September, New York.

PRIESTS IN THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

An Organization Formed at the Retreat of the Diocese of Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The regular annual retreat of the Catholic clergy of this diocese, which has been in session for several days, concluded today. One hundred and thirty-five priests were in attendance. At the conclusion a meeting of the clergymen present was called for the purpose of forming a temperance organization. The Rev. Father Linehan of Fort Dodge was called to the chair. He stated the purpose of such an organization and its necessity. Addresses by other clergymen followed and a temperance society was formed to work among the Catholic population in connection with the Total Abstinence Union of America. The organization is to be a permanent one. The following were appointed as an Executive Committee: The Rev. T. M. Linehan of Fort Dodge, Chairman; P. J. O'Connor of Carroll, T. Powers of Animosa, F. J. Farrelly of Holy Cross, R. Tierney of Ossian. A large amount of money was subscribed and paid for the purpose of distributing suitable temperance literature and the organizing of temperance societies through the State. The organization has received the hearty approval of the Rt.-Rev. John Hennessy, Bishop of this diocese, and of the Rev. Father Wood of St. Louis, who conducted the retreat.

DOINGS IN THE CREAM CITY.

A Pioneer Business Man Dangerously Ill—Criminals Arrested.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—R. P. Elmore, one of the oldest and best known of Milwaukee coal dealers, is dangerously ill. While at the bath a week ago Mr. Elmore suddenly suffered a suffusion of blood upon the brain and has been unconscious most of the time since.

M. Wilson, alias M. Merry, the notorious Chicago crook arrested here yesterday, was today delivered into the custody of Chief Schneider of Racine, where he is wanted for robbing a jewelry store of $250 worth of diamonds about a month ago.

Burglars gutted the residence of Mr. Wette, a farmer three miles from Waukesha, night before last. Today two Eastern crooks giving their names as James Price and John Thompson were arrested here with the stolen property in their possession.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications.]

J. R. Williams, city: Four black horses drew the carriage that the President rode in when he visited Chicago last fall.

South Side Republican Clubs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Would you please let me know through the columns of your paper what good Republican clubs there are on the South Side east of State street, between Thirty-first and Forty-third streets.

ALBERT H. LOEB.

[The Lincoln Club is one of the most influential in the city. Corporation Counsel Green is the President.]

Yes, of Course.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you kindly state in your "Voice of the People" whether bookkeepers and clerks would come under the general acceptation of the term "Business Men"? SEVERAL BOOKKEEPERS.

Valuable Dogs Taken by the Catchers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why is it that the Administration of the City of Chicago provides dog-catchers for valuable dogs only, and in some cases taken from within barn doors or from yards where they are watched over, while curs roam in perfect liberty on the principal streets and infest the steps of private dwellings? B. C.

The City of Dubuque.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you be so kind as to let me know through the columns of THE TRIBUNE the present population of Dubuque, Ia., and the chief object of industry? S. A. C.

[The population of Dubuque is 26,330. The city does an extensive business in lumber and agricultural implements, and has a large general wholesale trade, being the centre of supplies of a rich area.]

Length of Residence Required of Voters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Kindly inform me through the columns of your paper whether under the following circumstances I am permitted to vote at the next Presidential election in the City of Chicago. I have been a resident of Chicago for fifteen consecutive years, and moved four years ago to Kansas City. I am now a resident of Chicago again, having lived here the last three months. CHARLES JOHNSON.

[It is required of a voter that he shall have lived one year in the State, ninety days in the county, and thirty days in the voting precinct.]

Sheep-Growing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is the sheep business of the West a profitable investment of today? What part of the West will graze sheep the year round without the necessity of putting up feed? What kind of bucks and ewes would produce the best combination of wool and mutton animals? What would be the income for the wool of 1,000 such ewes and thirty bucks at the end of the first year? About what capital would be necessary to start in with 1,000 ewes and thirty bucks. "TYPO."

[Sheep-growing for wool is most profitable in Colorado, New Mexico, and other districts where no winter feeding is required. The sheep preferred are a cross between the merino and the common mixed breed American sheep. Under favorable circumstances the annual increase of a flock will amount to 30 per cent or more. The capital for the investment supposed would vary greatly according to place, time, and circumstances.]

A $50 gold watch for $38. Warranted for 21 years. Only a small cash payment required at first—balance can be paid in installments of $1 per week. This is much better than waiting ten months in a "watch club." Send me your address and my agent will call at your house and show sample watch. Address C. H. Stoddart, P.-O. Box 164, Chicago, Ill.

POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

"Shoutin'."

There's lots an' lots of people (if you'll just believe my song)
What says we shoutin' Methodists is got the business wrong.
Well, they're welcome to their 'pinions, but of one thing I'm secure:
If they ever git religion they will shout a hundred sure!

I was once into a love-feast, an' talk of shoutin'—why,
It almost shook the windows in the everlastin' sky!
An' the Presbyterian people—they were happy—not a few—
An' the Baptist brother come along and joined the shoutin' too.

I tell you, folks, religion is a curious kind o' thing;
It gives a man a heart to pray—a powerful voice to sing!
An' if you've only got it—though there ain't no shoutin' heard—
The people's bound to know it if you never says a word.

In this little church at Smithville, that is dear to one and all,
Where the footsteps of the Master in the mystic silence fall
As He walks among the people—in this little church of ours,
Only find some old time shoutin', how much better it would be!

We're sailin' in the same old ship—no matter where we roam;
The Baptists and the Methodists—we're all a-goin' home;
An' no matter how we travel, by our different creeds enticed,
We'll all git home together if we're only one in Christ!

The paths we tread are sometimes rough, and flowerless is the sod;
"This world is not a friend of grace to help us on to God!"
But the lights of Canaan shinin' o'er the river's crystal tide
Seem to woo us to the city that is on the other side!

Then let us sing together, for we're bound to git there soon;
"On the Other Side of Jordan" (will some brother raise the tune?)
"Where the tree of life is bloomin'," sheddin'
"There is rest for all the weary"; an we're goin', goin' home!

—F. L. Stanton in Smithville (Ga.) News.

How It Happened.

Never had no kind o' use
For that Dan;
Always ruther liked a big,
Thick-set man.
He was on the spindlin' build—
Sort-uh spare;
Had to look right sharp to know
Dan was thar!

'Peared like he was at my heels
Night 'n day;
Couldn't tell him off in no
Kind-uh way.
Though I treated him right mean,
I declar
Thet I couldn't sneeze but whut
Dan wuz thar.

Little sandy-headed skite,
Thout much wit,
'Cept he beat the bugs, the way
He could sit;
Out the balance of my beaux;
Let 'em glare,
They put out as nine; at ten
Dan wuz thar.

Once I told him plain an' flat,
That, ef he
Wuz the only man on yearth,
Him an' me
Wouldn't suit; I 'lowed my words
Made him stare.
Come next night, like other nights,
Dan wuz thar.

Curyus-like, I married him
After that!
Thing wuz done 'fore I knowed whar
I wuz at.
How it come, my jedgment ain't
Very cl'ar;
Reckon 't must hev been because
Dan wuz thar!

—Eva Wilder McGlasson in Time.

After Election.

Georgie, dearie, since we're engaged,
I'll tell you for what I hanker,
A tiny diamond finger ring—
Just as a sort of an anchor.
Well, well, my tootsy wootsy, dear,
Of course I have no objection,
But now, my mind's not extra clear—
Please wait till after election.

Then Georgie, what say to a trip
A few miles along the river—
With music, on some moonlight night?
O, my, wouldn't that be so clever?
No doubt, my lovie, it would be—
Under your too sweet direction,
But I'm at cashier again, you see—
Just wait till after election.

We're bound to seat our men this time,
And save this illustrious Nation.
I've got a few more days
To get up a grand oration.
Nay, do not droop, my lily bud,
I cannot bear your dejection;
You shall have everything you want
Right after this great election.

Kiss me good-night before I go,
I will see you soon, my sweetie;
Nay, why so shy, my heart is low—
Just one for love or for pity.
No, sir, no—not a single one—
I'm solid for self-protection.
Drop around in a month or two—
After you're through with election.

—William Lyle in Detroit Free Press.

They All Throw Mollies.

If some man would invent
Non-wilting collars,
He then might live content
With piles of dollars.

—Western Contemporary.

If it will stop your clatter
To fill that void,
Pray tell us what's the matter
With celluloid.

—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Now hand us o'er the "spon,"
You hear us holler,
There is no wilt upon
The flannel collar.

—Buffalo Express.

Lutherans Close Their Conference.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The German Lutheran conference of Wisconsin ministers closed here today. The Rev. J. Koehler of Two Rivers was appointed President of the Northwestern University at Watertown.

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